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No. 3593.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

CONTENTS.

BURNS AND HIS CENTENARY EDITORS	311
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE COMMANDERS	312
THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF FRANCE	313
THE LONDON BURIAL-GROUNDS	314
CLARK'S EDITION OF CICERO PRO MILONE	315
NEW NOVELS (Lord Edward Fitzgerald; The World's Great Snare; The Failure of Sibyl Fletcher; Cœur Déçu)	316-317
BOOKS ABOUT SCANDINAVIA	317
BOOKS OF TRAVEL	318
TRANSLATIONS	319
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	320-321
THE BERNÉ CONGRESS; WHERE WAS DISPARGUM? MISSING MSS. OF GILDAS; THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; "CATONIS NOBILIS LETUM"; PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS; THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BUXTON	321-324
LITERARY GOSSIP	325
SCIENCE—TURBY ON ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY; ZOOLOGICAL LITERATURE; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; GOSSIP	326-327
FINE ARTS—ROMNEY AND HIS ART; LIBRARY TABLE; ART MANUALS; GOSSIP	328-330
MUSIC—THE WEEK; LIBRARY TABLE; CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS; GOSSIP	331
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSIP	332

LITERATURE

BURNS AND HIS CENTENARY EDITORS.

The Poetry of Robert Burns. Edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson. Centenary Edition. Vol. II. (Edinburgh, Jack.)

Life and Works of Robert Burns. By Dr. Robert Chambers. New Edition by William Wallace. Vol. III. (Chambers.)

The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns. Edited by Andrew Lang. (Methuen & Co.)

A FRESH instalment of Burns literature includes the second volume of what must be regarded as the best for the scholar's library of reference, the "Centenary" edition of the poems by Messrs. Henley and Henderson. It is a counterpart of the first volume for fullness, accuracy, and elegance, and the text probably the best that can be attained by critical diligence. The contents include all the pieces published subsequently to the edition of 1793, other than the songs, and are enlarged by some eight numbers hitherto unpublished, besides several which, though printed, have never appeared in any previous edition of the poems.

Apart from the interest which must attach to any genuine work of Burns, it cannot be said that the world is much the richer for these discoveries. The lines on 'A Mauchline Wedding,'

When eighty-five was seven months auld,
And wearing thro' the aught,
When rolling rain and Boreas bauld
Gied farmer folks a faught,

begin in a strain of accustomed vigour, but the remaining verses of the fragment, dealing with the toilet mysteries of Nell and Bess (Miller), decline into an equally familiar, but less pleasant groove of thought. This fragment, from the Lochryan MSS., was enclosed in a letter to Mrs. Dunlop, and was occasioned by a temporary difference with Miss Bess, who seems to have given herself airs "in the pride of her new connexion" with wealth through the marriage of her brother. Its date is August, 1788.

Another *trouvaille*, from the Glenriddell collections, which came too late, say the editors, for insertion in the text, "shows

Burns the artist in folk song, and that Burns by no means at his worst." "Rank" as they are "of the rustic earth," the verses beginning

Grim Grizel was a mighty dame,
Weel kend on Cluden-side,
Grim Grizel was a mighty dame,
O' meikle fame and pride,

are no doubt worth preservation. Next to the 'Five Carlins,' in which Scott rightly valued the stately stanza,

Then slow raise Marjorie o' the Lochs,
And wrinkled was her brow,
Her ancient weed was russet gray,
Her auld Scots heart was true,

we know no better instance of Burns in the ballad vein.

Other new acquisitions may be recorded. The 'Sketch for an Elegy,' thought possibly to be the original form of that upon Matthew Henderson, contains a reference to Boswell (?):—

Black James—whose wit was never laith,
But, like a sword had tint the sheath,
Ay ready for the work o' death—
He turns aside,
And strains wi' suffocatin' breath
His grief to hide;

and proceeds:—

Even philosophic Smellie tries
To choke the stream that floods his eyes:
So Moses wi' a hazel-rod
Came o'er the stane;
But though it cost him speaking twice,
It gush'd again.

Verses 'To William Stewart' and 'The Cares of Love' show the poet, not above his level, on his perennial themes. An epigram 'To the Hon. William R. Maule of Panmure' is notable, because the object of an ebullition of petty spite bestowed an annuity of 50*l.* upon Burns's widow.

"As I cam' doon the banks o' Nith" is a variant on the 'Election Ballad for Westerha,' and breathes the same hostility against the notorious Duke of Queensberry. On the other hand, the poet's feelings towards Jane, Duchess of Gordon, to say nothing of the circumspection induced by his being at the time a candidate for employment in the Excise, seem to warrant the conclusion that his energetic disclaimer of the verses here given 'On the Duchess of Gordon's Reel Dancing' was genuine enough. Had the editors been aware of the letter to Stuart, the editor of the *Star*, dated 'Ellisland, Ap. 13' (1789), they would hardly have included them. Her frolic Grace, however, would probably have condoned the freedom of the statement:—

She kiltit up her kirtle weel
To show her bonie cutes sae sma',
And wallowed about the reel,
The lightest louter o' them a'!

'A Sonnet upon Sonnets,' if genuinely an attempt by Burns in the manner so popular from the days of Lope de Vega to the latest 'Chicago Recipe for a Sonnet,' only shows, as the editors remark on that to Graham of Fintry, that the bard never knew exactly what a sonnet was.

Of the classic pieces, 'The Jolly Beggars' is the most important in this volume; and the learning thereon expended is exhaustive. "This irresistible presentation of humanity caught in the act and summarized for ever in the terms of art" is traced with infinite detail from its origins, "probably goliardic in part and in part monachal." In Scotland its earliest proto-

types are, of course, 'The Gaberlunzie Man' and 'The Jolly Beggar,' traditionally ascribed to James V. Copland's 'Hye Way to the Spytel House' (1536), 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' Awdelay's 'Fraternitie of Vagabonds,' and Harman's 'Caveat; or, Warening for Common Cursetors' (c. 1567), are all profitably referred to as English instances; and the mumpster's personality is discussed as shown in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson ('Masque of the Metamorphosed Gypsies'), Fletcher ('Beggar's Bush'), Rowlands, Dekker, and Richard Brome. Mr. Henley thinks Burns must have seen the lines by the last-mentioned,

And if the weather be cold and raw
Then in a barn we'll tumble on straw,

which, like the "wallets" and "callets" of Copland, have a Burnsian ring. It were pedantry to refer more at length to these interesting investigations; suffice it that the editors, while conscientiously tracing the convention and the form adopted by the poet, wax eloquent on his genius. Burns sympathized with those who, "like commoners of air," wandered "but house or hal'" and found their sufficient recompense in the freedom of nature, and therefore he could create upon traditional lines a work destined to survive its models by virtue of its freshness and sincerity. The metres are, of course, treated with the same care as in the former volume. *Apropos* of the loose rhyme in Recitativo VIII., "looks round him, an' found them," we note a happy reference to the 'Royal Prentice':—

"Ze man also tak heid, that quhen there fallis any short syllabis after the last lang syllabe in the lyne, that ze repeat thame in the lyne quihik rhymis to the uthir, even as ze set them downe in the first lyne, as for exampill, ze man not say 'Then feir nocht Nor heir ocht,' Bot 'Then feir nocht Nor heir nocht,' Repeting the same nocht in baith the lynes," &c.

It may be noted, however, that *them* was generally pronounced 'em in Burns's time, and was occasionally so printed.

Two points seem noticeable in the marginal glossary. "Lyart" in the first line cannot mean withered. "The lyart locks o' Harden's hair" were white, we know, and the epithet (which is connected with Gael. *liath*, Welsh *llyd*, Gr. *λεῖπρός*, Lat. *pallidus*) must refer to the wan colour of the faded leaf. Nor can we agree that the "rantin' brow John Highlandman" derived his epitheton ornans from his "tawdry finery." Rather he was "a pretty fellow," and could enforce his scorn for "Lalland loons."

The brilliant assaults upon Calvinism represented in this volume by 'The Two Herds' and 'Holy Willie's Prayer' have been treated with much gusto by the editors, who compare the service done therein for the Scottish populace to that accomplished in 'The Essay on Miracles' for the educated class. In fact, the old secular spirit, so vivid in pre-Reformation times, the spirit of Dunbar and Lindsay, which had been crushed for years by the Puritan triumph, only lay dormant during the comparative abeyance of the vernacular Muse, and revived in the mouth of Burns, her new exponent. In these poems, as in every case we have examined, an excellent reading has been obtained by the collation of all editions and MSS.

In short, the volume maintains the high ideal so conscientiously adopted by its projectors. If we have another deduction to make from its absolute excellence, it is that, while treating with not undeserved severity the laxity of Currie and the Gilfillan of Gilfillan, the careful bibliography rates at rather too low an estimate the less scholarly, but in its different kind very valuable, compilation of Chambers.

Of that version the third volume of the new reissue is before us. It maintains its character for completeness, our praise of which must be tempered by the remarks on its diffuseness which were suggested by its predecessors. Mr. Wallace has rewritten and greatly enlarged it, including fresh biographical matter and nearly thirty fresh letters. Among them are certain letters to "The London News," bearing on the controversy we have mentioned about the Duchess of Gordon, and showing that Henry Dundas, "the uncrowned king" of Scotland at the time, was not specially well affected to Burns. The unhappy episode of Anne Park has also been thought worthy of more elucidation. It will be seen that the defect of an index to the volume is more than ever distressing. We must hope that in the final volume an effective effort will be made to evolve some order out of this immense conglomerate, and enable the reader to select from it, through the means both of titles and first lines, any poem he may wish to recall without wading through biographical learning.

Handy and complete, and adequately edited, is the single volume which Mr. Lang, with the assistance of Mr. W. A. Craigie, has arranged for Messrs. Methuen. A good glossary is supplemented by verbal explanations on the page, and the table of contents by an index of first lines.

In certain respects Mr. Lang is the best and most suggestive of Burns's editors. It is no small qualification that his catholic literary spirit and his saving sense of humour, added to his thorough knowledge and appreciation of his countrymen, enable him to take a sane and moderate view of his great subject. Steeped in more than all the folk-lore with which Burns himself was saturated, acquainted with the long literary past of which Burns was more or less unconsciously the product and culmination, knowing more thoroughly than most Scotsmen of to-day the existence even yet of two Scotlands, which may be inadequately called the Scotland of Burns and the Scotland of Scott, he can respond to his great countryman's noblest intuitions as a poet, and preserve himself from hysterical sympathy with his obvious shortcomings, individual and social, as a man. His introductory study of the life, though he expresses his fear that he is "laying unhallowed hands upon the ark," contains words of truth and soberness which Burns himself, we hope, would have appreciated more than all the purple patches with which eloquent speakers have lately been decorating his tomb. That the bard "has suffered from the good offices of apologists who absolve him where he very frankly condemns himself," is a truth Mr. Lang has laid to heart. Yet we think none but fanatics could complain of an estimate of Burns's character as very human, "ondoyant

et divers," yet "never losing sight or touch of the spiritual." Mr. Lang refuses to believe that more wealth or wider education would have made him happier as a man or greater as a poet. "Burns, one cannot say it too strongly, is quite good enough as he is!"

Similar sanity of appreciation marks such literary criticism as is pleasantly scattered through the notes. With our editor we deplore the epigrams, "can hardly forgive" the improvement on Sir Robert Aytoun, admire the general purification effected in certain old songs, sympathize with labour misapplied in English metres, and delight in the untrammelled soaring in his native air of one of the choicest singers of all time.

Critical Sketches of some of the Federal and Confederate Commanders. Edited by Theodore F. Dwight. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

WE are told that the memoirs in this work are to serve as an introduction to subsequent volumes, which will be devoted to monographs of campaigns. Of the nine critical essays on leading commanders, five have been read as papers before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the other four being reprints of articles contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's Magazine* by that able military writer Mr. John C. Ropes. In addition, there is a valuable essay on 'The War as We See It Now' by the same writer, originally contributed to *Scribner's Magazine*.

The selection of commanders has been rather haphazard. On the Confederate side, Generals Beauregard and Stuart alone are noticed, while the Federal generals treated of are Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Hancock, Thomas, and Humphreys.

General Beauregard, with whom the series of biographical criticisms opens, occupied a prominent position at the beginning of the war, but he soon sank into comparative obscurity. Mr. Ropes's view of Beauregard is given in the following words:—

"He impresses us as a man devoted to his profession, and simply to his profession. He does not seem to have been hampered by any of those feelings of responsibility, arising from a mingling of the duties of soldier and statesman, which to a greater or less extent undoubtedly influenced the judgment of some of the most prominent generals on either side. Beauregard appears always to have preserved a perfectly clear military head; he was always capable of advising the most unwelcome measures, when he thought they were demanded by the situation; to him Richmond even, and Charleston, were only squares on the military chessboard."

His character doubtless had much to do with his failure to inspire confidence in the minds of the chiefs of the Confederacy and in relegating him somewhat to the background.

General Grant is dissected and criticized by Col. Theodore A. Dodge with great acumen, and, as it seems to us, with accuracy. In England the conception of Grant has been that he was honest, resolute, and a hard hitter, but his tactics have been considered rough and even butcherly, and he has not been placed in the first rank of either strategists or tacticians. As Col. Dodge puts it:—

"General Grant was the finally successful leader of our armies during one of the greatest of modern wars; he commanded in civilized warfare greater armies than any other general ever led; he won where all before him had failed. Despite all which, there is more disagreement as to the ability shown in his campaigns than exists with reference to those of any other of our generals."

At the opening of his career during the war of secession he did not show to great advantage, and he has been subjected to no little adverse criticism. At Shiloh, for instance—though he does not lack his apologists—he is accused of having been surprised:—

"He was not ready for battle, his troops were not well in hand, and until his splendid opponent fell he was badly worsted."

In the Vicksburg campaign—which was the foundation of his fortunes—Col. Dodge, in his comments on Grant's first combined advance with Sherman on Vicksburg, says:

"This scheme fairly bristled with elements of failure. No possible communication during the march or at the time of attack could be had between the supposed co-operating forces. In case of disaster to the one, the other could neither have warning to retreat nor opportunity to assist. Neither army was in sufficient force to attack the city single-handed. The distance that each had to travel was so great that the common delays of land or water transportation would put simultaneous aggressive operations quite out of the question. It was almost beyond reason to expect the two plans to work together. If either had been a mere diversion to draw the enemy's opposition from the other, the idea might have been a fair one; but both expeditions were in the nature of attacks in force, and of about equal strength. The opportunities for the enemy were brilliant. Grant did not believe, at that time, that an army could be subsisted on the country, and feared that he could not ration his men on the scanty means afforded by the railroad."

The result was failure, whereupon the indomitable Grant tried another scheme. We cannot follow Col. Dodge in his adverse criticism of it. The sum of this criticism is that the scheme ought to have failed—would have failed had not his opponent omitted to act with energy. With respect to Grant's victory at Chattanooga, it is claimed by some, and denied by others, that the battle was really won by the spontaneous rush of Thomas's men. Col. Dodge remarks that Grant's opponent, Bragg, was not a noteworthy soldier, and was defeated even by Federal generals ordinarily unsuccessful, and the resistance was not obstinate, nor the loss of the Union force large.

According to Badeau, Grant's aide-de-camp and biographer,

"Lee was not an able soldier. This writer speaks of Lee's 'feebleness in offensive action' in the Wilderness attack, and states it as his opinion that while 'bold in conception, even in attempt.....in execution he was weak.' Assuming this to be just, where does it place Grant, who then led all but two to one of Lee's effective, and of material quite as gallant? Badeau recognizes this natural conclusion, but he endeavours to rid himself of its effect by heaping blame on Grant's lieutenants.....Apart from what we know of the Army of the Potomac generals, will this line of argument ever prove Grant worthy to sit with Caesar, Napoleon and Frederick?"

Col. Dodge thus winds up his estimate of Grant as a general:—

"It is difficult, then, to see upon what foundation to build the claim that, in the strict meaning of the term, Grant was a great soldier. He never won a battle when the fighting was desperate. At Shiloh Grant was defeated. It was Buell and he combined, aided by Beauregard's incapacity, which turned the tide on that field. In every struggle with Lee, until the end, when the Army of Northern Virginia was no longer itself, he was worsted. He never conducted a campaign to which one may point as a model for the student. His successes appear invariably to be due to extraneous conditions working to a happy result. He never met an opponent of recognized ability but he failed to accomplish the end he aimed at. Tried by the measure of the great captains, there is not on record a brilliant operation on a large scale of which Grant is the hero."

Mr. Ropes is the author of the paper on Sherman, and, as was to be anticipated, his criticism is sound and interesting. He gives General Sherman credit for possessing many of the qualifications of a great commander, but has somewhat lowered the estimate which people in this country have formed of him. Sherman's great feat in public estimation was his march through Georgia:—

"And in truth the 'March to the Sea,' as Sherman had calculated it would do, absorbed public attention to the exclusion of everything else. Its novelty and audacity, the ease with which it had been conducted, the demonstration which it afforded of the superior power of the North, filled the public mind with exultation and hope. The imagination of the people was captivated. Sherman became the hero of the day. Yet the propriety of the withdrawal of this army from the seat of war in the West can be defended only by the event. To have imperilled the hold of the Union government on the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; to have exposed all the posts from Chattanooga and Nashville, to say nothing of Louisville, to assault and capture by the Confederate army under Hood; in short, to have left so much to chance when everything might so easily have been made secure, was to count unwarrantably upon the favors of fortune. No margin was left for accidents. It is not easy to see why 50,000 men would not have served Sherman's purpose as well as 62,000 men; and assuredly 12,000 good troops would have added greatly to Thomas's scanty resources, and contributed largely to insure the destruction of Hood's army, which alone could give to the strategy which sanctioned the withdrawal of so many troops to the Atlantic coast the possibility of leading to useful results. It is true that Thomas's victory practically attained this end. In the march of his army through the Carolinas, Sherman had to encounter only the remnants of Hood's defeated and discouraged troops added to the insignificant garrisons of the Atlantic cities; and with these forces he was abundantly able to cope. But Thomas's success was really unprecedented. It could not fairly have been anticipated. And it would have been an entirely different matter for Sherman if Hood's whole army, or the greater part of it, had confronted him at the marshes and rivers over which his toilsome and difficult route lay."

This march was nevertheless a great achievement.

Passing over, for want of space, the critical notices of Generals Stuart and Hancock, McClellan, Humphreys, and Thomas, we come to the final paper, also by Mr. Ropes, entitled 'The War as We See It Now,' which is not the least interesting part of the book under review. Mr. Lincoln naturally knew nothing of military affairs, and he did not supply his own deficiencies in that respect by consulting experts. He

was unacquainted with the personnel of the army; hence his appointments to high commands." Mr. Davis, on the other hand, had been educated at West Point, and had held the post of Secretary of War. He knew personally or by repute and record every officer in the army. This familiarity with things military had, however, its disadvantages. Lincoln was a diligent student of the war, and, being a single-minded, shrewd man, he learned—save when politics intervened, as in the case of the appointment of Butler—to take sound advice and to make good appointments. Concerning the commanders Mr. Ropes remarks:—

"In the conduct of their campaigns the generals in our war, on both sides, showed themselves better strategists than tacticians. The safety of the armies was very rarely compromised by lack of due precautions to keep up the communications. The manœuvring was sometimes very skilful. But, mainly owing, we suspect, to the absolute lack of experience before the war in seeing large bodies of men and observing their movements, it certainly seemed to be well-nigh impossible for the American general, when he took the offensive, to get his battle fought as he intended it should be fought."

We may ask Mr. Ropes if he has often heard of generals who did. It is recognized that during the war, though towards the end of it the mounted men began to resemble and to act like cavalry, that arm was dreadfully misused and wasted. Mr. Ropes's remarks on this subject are sound and worth reading. As to the quality of the armies, he is of opinion that it was best at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and that it afterwards fell off. His explanation as regards the majority of the Northern States is, that—

"Instead of building up the old regiments, new ones were raised. Instead of utilizing the army's capital, if we may so call it, of long service, thorough acquaintance with the duties of officers and soldiers, memories of labors, dangers and sufferings shared in common, of dark and bloody days of defeat manfully and patiently borne, of glorious scenes of victory rewarding steadfast valor and unremitting energy,—the greater part of the North blindly and recklessly threw it away. Veteran regiments, whose names and numbers had become deservedly famous, whose very traditions would forever have secured their efficiency, were allowed to waste away until they scarcely equalled a couple of full companies, and their places were taken by troops who had never smelt powder nor seen the face of the enemy. It is difficult to speak with patience of this wretched business. It is pleasanter to turn to those few States which, like Wisconsin and Illinois, kept up to their full strength the regiments which had first gone out, and with whose names were associated the honor due from the State to the steadfast performance of duty and to gallant deeds of arms."

As to the South, in so far as we can see, the falling off was in quantity rather than in quality.

The Northern States enjoyed a great advantage over the Southern States in the command of, and experience in, the modern machinery of war, such as railways, telegraphs, &c. Thus not only could distant armies combine their operations, but vast forces could also be supplied from their base, and thus were rendered independent of local resources. As Mr. Ropes remarks:—

"If the railroads now in operation in Russia had existed in Napoleon's day, it may well be supposed that he would have supplied his immense army with subsistence and forage during the winter of 1812 and 1813, and would have made a success of his invasion. And, it may equally well be believed, that, had it not been for the railroads in France, the Prussians could never have maintained during the winter of 1870 and 1871 the enormous army which surrounded and finally reduced Paris."

In conclusion, though we congratulate the editor on having published a most copious index, we cannot but complain of the absence of any maps, plans, or even diagrams—the want of which greatly diminishes the practical value of this highly interesting and instructive work.

Histoire Économique de la Propriété, des Salaires, des Denrées, et de tous les Prix en Général, depuis l'An 1200 jusqu'à l'An 1800. Par le Vicomte G. d'Avenel. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)

"THE struggles of bygone diplomacy, the claims of extinct dynasties, the exploits of historical heroes, the rivalries of buried factions, the ambitions of mythical statesmanship, the plans of obsolete policy, the enmities and friendships, the intrigues, the victories, the defeats of kings and generals and ministers," according to the late Prof. Thorold Rogers, have been described over and over again. So many books have been masterly compiled that any one can admire the strategic skill of Condé, take a census of the soldiers under arms at Rocroy or lying dead after the battle, penetrate into the darkest womb of international intricacy, or pull off the mask of great personages. But of matters our view is too often only superficial. We follow Joan of Arc day by day; Napoleon's boudoir hides no secret from us. Yet we hardly know the state of contemporary trade and husbandry, the rate of wages, the distribution of wealth, &c., although the most important events can be economically interpreted. For instance, the French Revolution is merely, as Mr. T. Funck Brentano has so ingeniously explained, the conversion of an agricultural country into an industrial one.

Let us leave for a while royal highnesses and gallant courtiers, and fix our attention upon the middle and lower classes of the past—modest landlords, traders, peasants. Few authors have found the matter worth exploring—L. Delisle ('Classes Agricoles en Normandie'), H. Sée ('Classe Servile en Champagne'). The reason of this indifference is easy to point out: deep erudition is not often combined with a knowledge of domestic economy. Therefore we are much indebted to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, which, four years running (1887-90), proposed to students the "economic history of the value and income of land from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century." Vicomte d'Avenel answered by writing four enormous quarto volumes of text and eight tremendous folios of figures. Twice the Prix Rossi was given to him, while M. Zolla was awarded 3,000fr. A selection of 9,600 figures has been made out of 50,000, and sent to the press, while a long introduction of 481 pages makes these figures comprehensible and lively.

The notes gathered by Vicomte d'Avenel stretch from Philippe Auguste to Napoleon, and refer to the price and rent of landed property, the value of money, the currency of coin, the rate of interest. All figures have been reduced to their actual value: hectares, hectolitres, mètres, francs, &c. Except a few unedited documents transcribed at the Bibliothèque Nationale and at the Archives Nationales, or in private collections, such as Mortemart's and Nicolaï's, the figures are taken generally from printed series, like calendars of provincial records, ordinances of the French kings, and the "Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes." This matchless collection has been published at the French Government's expense by the Imprimerie Nationale. The well-known statistician E. Levasseur spoke of it in very high praise. Yet we venture to think that such an extensive work was perhaps unseasonable. Has not Prof. Maitland cautiously written?—

"To me it seems that at the present time we have some need for histories of particular manors, for I am convinced that the time has not yet come when generalities about the English manor and its fortunes will be safe or sound.I will not generalize."—*English Historical Review*, 1894, pp. 417, 439.

Numerous monographs on local estates or provinces are actually wanted; later a competitor of Augustin Thierry or Guizot will briefly sum up the pamphlets of his predecessors. Vicomte d'Avenel cannot be called a peremptory man, although he gives sometimes doubtful arguments for decisive. Once again Prof. Maitland, writing about a second-rate manor for three hundred years only, takes oratorical precautions: "the true explanation may be," or "so far as I can see," or "our conclusion will probably be."

The general outlines are quite original and interesting. In the first half of his introduction the author shows the personal estate ("fortune mobilière") constantly decreasing under three circumstances: diminution of the purchasing power of money, of the French pound ("livre tournois"), and of the rate of interest. The following table gives the power of money and value of the livre tournois* :—

	fr. c.		fr. c.
1201-1225	4½	1551-1575	3
1226-1300	4	1576-1600	2½
1301-1350	3½	1601-1625	3
1351-1375	3	1626-1650	2½
1376-1400	4	1651-1675	2
1401-1425	4½	1676-1700	2½
1426-1450	4½	1701-1725	2½
1451-1500	6	1726-1750	3
1501-1525	5	1751-1775	2½
1526-1550	4	1776-1799	2

The rate of interest sinks from 20 per cent. (1200-1475) to 8 (Francis I.), 7 (Henry III.), 6½ (Louis XIII.), 6 (Mazarin), 5 (Louis XV.). 1,000 livres tournois are worth 22,000fr. (1200), 16,000 (1300), 7,500 (1400), 4,600 (1500), 2,500 (1600), 1,800 (1650), 1,500 (1700), 950 (1789). The thousand l. t. of the thirteenth century would give now an interest of 3fr. 70! All mediæval *rentiers* were ruined long before the Revolution.

The real estate ("fortune immobilière") has been more variable than the personal; it ran through three stages—serfdom ("servage"), copyhold ("bail à cens"), freehold ("fermage"). In 1350 or thereabouts

serfdom is generally abolished, and land is sold for an inconvertible quitrent, styled "cens," and certain feudal services. A hundred and fifty years later land is only let to farmers. War with England and plagues began to exhaust the population in the middle of the thirteenth century; the agricultural prosperity of St. Louis came to an end; the necessities of life grew exceedingly expensive in Charles V.'s time. But, fortunately, the continuous stream of European mines seems to be stanching in 1390 or 1400; and in the reign of Charles VIII. food is cheaper than it has ever been since. The increase of population and overflow of American silver spoiled this welfare, and the Huguenot wars did the same harm as the English. Agriculture recovers with Sully; but a third period of decay lasts from 1675 or 1680 to Cardinal Fleury's accession (1725). Some figures will illustrate this short notice. The arable land has a value of 70fr. per hectare in the ninth century, and henceforth: 93fr. (1100), 135 (1200-25), 261 (1225-1300), 222 (1300-1325), 108 (1326-50), 83 (1351-75), 95 (1376-1400), 68 (1400-50), 48 (1451-75), 97 (1476-1525), 241 (1526-75), 317 (1576-1600), 277 (1601-25), 308 (1626-50), 481 (1651-75), 375 (1676-1700), 265 (1701-25), 344 (1726-1750), 515 (1751-75), 764 (1776-89). The share of the landlord in the gross revenue of the soil varies from 125 litres of corn (1300-1350) to 92 (1351-1400), 85 (fifteenth century), 87 (1600-50), and 113 (1651-1700). A hundred litres of corn are worth 4fr. (1200), 9 (1375), 3fr. 25 (1475), 4 (1500), 20 (1600), 19 (1625), 16 (1651), 10 (1726-43). The day's work is paid 0fr. 90 (1375), 0fr. 60 (1475), 0fr. 78 (1600), 0fr. 34 (1620), 0fr. 32 (1726-43). The last two figures include food.

House property fluctuates exactly like landed property. Houses are worth respectively in Paris, in country towns, in villages: 2,000fr., 1,100, and 185 (1200); 1,130, 750, and 126 (1400); 4,420, 1,600, and 198 (1500); 29,600, 4,200, and 450 (1600); 39,800, 5,000, and 625 (1700). We must remark how Paris has progressed since the seventeenth century: it contains 16,000 houses (1500), 20,000 (1600), 26,000 (1700), against 83,000 at present; the square mètre is sold at 0fr. 2½ (1400), 0fr. 56 (1500), 4fr. 50 (1600), 28fr. (1700).

Having imposed an overwhelming task upon himself, Vicomte d'Avenel is accountable for certain blemishes. For instance, he compares mediæval serfdom to Roman slavery, although B. Guérard has described it thus :—

"During the feudal era, from the end of the reign of Charles the Bold or thereabouts, slavery being changed into serfdom, the serf redeems out of his master's hands his body and his tenement; he only owes him a part of his work and income; he is no more a serf, but a tributary."

We could easily quote other authorities and assert that the feudal serf seems to be the legatee of the Gallo-Roman *colonus* and has nothing to do with the antique slave. Vicomte d'Avenel judges rashly when he says that the serf did not possess his own body, as it could be disposed of; neither his tenement, as he had none; neither his personal estate, as the lord inherited it. Has also, as he alleges, Christianity had scarcely any influence on the abolition of

serfdom? Elsewhere we read that no legal confiscations followed the English conquest of Normandy after Agincourt. Vicomte d'Avenel does not seem to know much about the financial management of mediæval France. For instance, the land tax (*taille*) was, perhaps, not arbitrarily imposed—at least, after Charles VII.'s reforms. When he wants to prove the contrary, is it fair to go and choose hamlets like Tourlignan, in Dauphiné? Only two misprints have been remarked: p. 132, "hypothèse" for *hypothèque*; p. 314, "1715" for 1751.

Its defects notwithstanding, Vicomte d'Avenel's collection of documents is the first attempt to give us an economic history of France. It may have the greater interest for the English reader as the author (pp. 131-2, 252) constantly advocates free trade.

The London Burial-Grounds: Notes on their History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Mrs. Basil Holmes. (Fisher Unwin.)

LONDON is full of disused burial-grounds, and those who have not sought for them can scarcely guess how completely traces of some of them have been destroyed. Mrs. Basil Holmes has, therefore, done good work in devoting her time to the treatment of a neglected subject. In 1895 she submitted to the London County Council a return of the burial-grounds within the metropolitan area which still exist wholly or in part. This return, corrected up to date, is printed in the appendix to her present work. She had previously (in 1883) made a list for the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and the materials thus obtained have formed the groundwork for this fuller and more connected history. The various chapters deal with such sections of the subject as come chronologically between British and Roman burial-places, treated of in the first chapter, and the question of graveyards as public gardens, which is discussed in the twelfth. Thus "Graveyards of Priors and Convents," "The Cathedral, the Abbey, the Temple, and the Tower," "City Churchyards," "Churchyards outside the City," "Pest Fields and Plague Pits," "Dis-senters' Burial-Grounds," "Burial-Places of Foreigners," "Hospital, Almshouse, and Workhouse Grounds," &c., all receive due treatment.

Mrs. Holmes gives an amusing account of her adventures in seeking for disused graveyards, which have not always been agreeable, for twice she has had mud thrown at her. She writes :—

"I have had some curious experiences while graveyard hunting. At first I was less bold than I am now, and was hardly prepared to walk straight into private yards and look round them until asked my business and driven to retire. 'My business' it is best not to reveal ordinarily. If one mentions that one is looking at a place because it was once a burial-ground, the fact will generally be stoutly denied, and sometimes in good faith. But it is not unusual for an *employé* innocently to acknowledge that there are bones under the ground upon which he is standing, whereat his master, if he knew of it, would be very angry. For it must be remembered that it is to the interest of the owner of a yard to keep the circumstance of its having been used for interments in the background, and he is not pleased if, when he wants to put

* The pound sterling is equal to 9 livres t. in 1500, 8 in 1561, 25 in 1789.

up a wall, or enlarge a shed, he is stopped from doing so by the enforcement of the Disused Burial-Grounds Act of 1884, as amended by the Open Spaces Act of 1887."

The scandal of the old town graveyards was very great, and the need of suburban cemeteries was acknowledged before the State stepped in to abate the evil. A return of graveyards then in use was drawn up by the late Sir Edwin Chadwick in 1843, but it was not until 1853 that churchyards were closed by order of Council, while the Act for the formation of Kensal Green Cemetery was passed twenty-one years before.

We have had early preachers against the evils of town burials, but most of them preached in vain. Latimer, in 1552, said:

"I do marvel that London, being so great a city, hath not a burial-place without.....I think verily that many a man taketh his death in St. Paul's churchyard, and this I speak of experience."

Wren wished to see suburban cemeteries established, but France was much before England in the actual practice of reform. A decree was passed by the Parliament of Paris in 1765 closing cemeteries and churchyards within the city, and providing for the foundation of eight cemeteries in the suburbs.

The present improved system owes much to the untiring zeal of a surgeon of Drury Lane, George Alfred Walker, who published in 1839 a work entitled 'Gatherings from Graveyards.' He formed a society for the abolition of burials in towns, and as one instance out of many he pointed out that at the Spa Fields ground 80,000 bodies were buried in a space fitted to hold 1,000.

The work of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association is a very valuable one, and those who know of the many churchyards laid out as public gardens will bless its beneficent action. This work will be helped on by the publication of Mrs. Holmes's book, which is not only a worthy record of what has been done, but a real addition to the literature of London topography. It is handsomely got up and well illustrated, but it has a serious defect, especially in a book containing so much useful information—it has no index. In concluding this notice, special mention must be made of one of the disused churchyards which is private property, and forms a perfect oasis in the heart of London. It is that of the abolished parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, which has been the cheerful garden of the Bank of England for more than a century.

M. Tulli Ciceronis pro T. Annio Milone Oratio ad Iudices. Edited by Albert Clark, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MORE than three years ago (see *Athenæum*, January 7th, 1893) we had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Clark's 'Anecdota Oxoniense,' in which he investigated the history and printed the readings of an important Codex Harleianus, containing a text of Cicero's speech for Milo along with other Ciceronian writings. The 'Anecdota' practically provided the critical basis of the present edition of the 'Pro Milone,' the freshness and value of which lie more in its examination of the text than in the illustrative and exegetic notes. Although

these contain matter of interest and consequence, they are for the most part subsidiary to discussions about readings. Mr. Clark's main purpose is to demonstrate the overwhelming predominance of his Harleian MS. (H) over the Erfurt codex (E), which has been hitherto followed by editors in the main. There can be no doubt about the merits of Mr. Clark's volume. He has made a valuable contribution, not only to the criticism of this speech, but to the general criticism of Cicero's works. The most practised scholars will find their account in a detailed study of the edition. After so strong a general statement of the eminent success which Mr. Clark has achieved, we trust not to be thought ungracious in devoting the small space available for such a review as this to the consideration of details with which we find it impossible to agree.

In the first place, while no one would deny that the editor has made the good qualities of H more conspicuous than they were seen to be before, yet he seems to have greatly overstated his case. It is curious that in his introduction, while he exposes with an unsparing hand the weaknesses of E and T (the 'Tegernseensis'), he gives no comprehensive view of the corruptions to be found in H. Now, in one respect, H is indubitably the worst MS. of the three, *i.e.*, in its tendency to omit words. So numerous are its sins of omission that its testimony does not deserve the slightest weight in the consideration of the question whether particular words formed part of the original text or not. Thus in § 6 H gives "dies quo," while T and E present "dies in quo." Ciceronian custom requires the excision of the preposition, but its absence from H is far more likely to be due to accident than to correct tradition. In two other passages of the speech H drops the same preposition where it cannot be spared. To support H in its omissions Mr. Clark naturally looks round for reasons lying in the grammar or sense of the context. Those which he advances are sometimes of the weakest. Thus in § 46 H leaves out *sane* after a concessive subjunctive (*quasiesset*). The note is: "I omit *sane* with H as adding nothing to the sense." But in the passage in question the word adds just as much or as little to the sense as it ever does; there are scores of passages to be found in Cicero where it would be quite as easy to dispense with the word as here.

We have not space to discuss some other peculiarities of H which somewhat detract from its value. We think that at many points Mr. Clark unduly presses arguments in favour of H and against the other MSS. Those who have troubled themselves much with textual criticism know that there is no more slippery task than the application of argument to the defence and attack of readings. The reasonings are apt to depend very much on the initial point of view. To take an example from this edition, we find in § 51, according to H, "devertit Clodius ad se in Albanum," where the other two MSS. omit "se in." The reading of H is undoubtedly good Latin; but we feel that if it had occurred in T or E it would probably have been treated as due to learned correction or to the accidental intrusion of a gloss from the margin. Other

illustrations of the same phenomenon are easily to be found in Mr. Clark's pages. H presents in § 79, "nostrae cogitationes quae volunt sic intuentur ut ea cernamus, quae non videmus," while in T and E there is *cernimus* and *non* is omitted. The reading of H has been praised by Garatoni and Halm, and condemned by Madvig. There is a passage in Quintilian which, in the 'Anecdota' (p. xlix), Mr. Clark thought might possibly refer to and confirm the reading of H. Now he goes much further, describing the reference in Quintilian as "obvious," and saying that Wirz "not very ingeniously" calls the words preserved by Quintilian a "fragmentum incertum." This opinion was held by Halm, who is quoted in the 'Anecdota' without any such reprobation as is here bestowed upon Wirz. About the lection of H there can be little doubt that Madvig was right. The temptation to change an indicative into a subjunctive when in close proximity to *ut* was one to which copyists often succumbed. When this change had been once made here, the insertion of *non* was demanded by the sense. On the other hand, the occurrence of a double accident in T and E—the alteration of the subjunctive to indicative (spite of *ut*), and the loss of the negative—is most improbable. As to Quintilian, seeing how numerous are the existing passages of Cicero in which *cernere* and *videre* occur near together, the probability is that he is referring to some lost writing. Another MS., in addition to T and E, is attacked by the editor, *viz.*, the fragmentary Turin palimpsest. We cannot think that he has greatly damaged its reputation, but can only speak of one of its incriminated readings. In § 30 it has: "hoc [the law of self-defence] et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescripsit." Mr. Clark says (Introduction, p. xliii) that he wonders "how any critic can digest" the words *etiam beluis*, which are absent from the other codices. But the arguments adduced against the words in the note are not overwhelmingly strong. First, it is said that they spoil the "concininitas" of the sentence, which means that, after three precisely parallel phrases, a fourth comes which is not parallel. But there is variety as well as "concininitas" in Cicero, and he often purposely breaks away from symmetry. Next it is alleged that the addition of *etiam beluis* spoils the sense, because the law of self-defence belongs to all animals, and not merely to those in a savage state. True; but if both the words *ferae* and *beluae* are applied (as they are) sometimes to savage animals only, sometimes to animals in general, there is no obvious reason why the phrase *ferae beluae* should not also be capable of the double application.

Mr. Clark has introduced his own emendations into his text somewhat more freely than has been the custom with editors of late. His corrections are ingenious, scholarly, and often attractive on a first reading; but their fate will, no doubt, be that of similar ventures. Some will be withdrawn by their author, even as some conjectures put forward in the 'Anecdota' have already been withdrawn by him; others will not stand the fire of criticism; and perhaps only two or three will have a

chance of gaining a permanent footing. Yet there are few against which arguments absolutely conclusive of controversy can be urged. Among these is one in § 96 (based on a corrupt reading in H) whereby the word *cooperit* is made to govern an accusative. There is no real example of this construction in Cicero, nor indeed in any good prose writer. Where it seems to occur, there is always an infinitive to be supplied from a neighbouring clause, though the corresponding passive construction (where the subject is a neuter pronoun) is Ciceronian enough. In § 85 Mr. Clark emends so as to introduce an unknown title, "mons Latiaris," for the Alban mount. The "colis Latiaris" is known, but that the former name for the "mons Albanus" should, if real, not occur elsewhere is a fact strange enough to assure the rejection of the correction. The only other conjecture of which we can here make mention is one of the cleverest, yet we think demonstrably wrong. In § 91 the three MSS., H, T, E, have "nisi vero sustinuistis eos qui cum facibus ad curiam concurrerunt, cum facibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt." The second *facibus* is plainly corrupt. The emendation most favoured hitherto has been *falxibus*, i. e., *muralibus*. The editor tries to make out that the *falx muralis* was too cumbersome to be managed by a mob. But surely anything which soldiers' hands were able to wield could also be wielded by the hands of a mob. Mr. Clark substitutes *fascibus*, having independently hit upon an old correction, and in support quotes passages which seem far from apposite. Some of them refer to the breaking of the actual *fascies* carried by the lictors of the magistrates in times of riot. Another, from Asconius, tells how the crowd carried *fascies* to the houses of Scipio, Hypsæus, and Pompey, when they were pressing the last-named to become consul or dictator. In this proceeding there was an obvious appropriateness. But where was the pertinence of flourishing *fascies* over against the temple of Castor? The brands were to fire the senate house, the swords were to cut the throats of opponents, but how could the *fascies* harm the temple? On the other hand, the temple was sometimes turned by the turbulent populace into a fortification, by tearing up the stones composing the flight of steps, and piling them together; for this purpose the *falx muralis* was just the instrument needed.

We can only mention a few points in the notes on language and subject-matter. § 25, "Collinam novam conscribat (Clodius)." Mr. Clark thinks that Clodius meant to create a thirty-sixth tribe, to be called "Collina nova," in which his hirelings should be enrolled. This was small game for a politician to hawk at who had tried to throw open the thirty-five tribes freely to his minions. And would Cicero be likely to say "Clodius was enrolling a new Colline tribe" when he meant "Clodius was thinking of proposing a statute for the creation of a new Colline tribe"? § 27, Mr. Clark is hard upon Cicero for saying that Milo was bound to go to Lanuvium on January 18th in the year 52, whereas the election of a priest, which required his presence, only took place on the 19th, and he might have been in time had he left

Rome on that day. But no doubt auspices had to be taken during the night between the 18th and the 19th. *Ibid.*, the editor holds that the phrase "relinquere contionem" implies of necessity that the person of whom it is used was present at the *contio* and left it before its conclusion. But *relinquere* frequently means "to neglect," "pay no heed to," and the fact (if it be a fact) that this sense does not occur elsewhere in connexion with the word *contio* can be nothing but an accident. § 29, "recurrere ad raedam" can hardly mean "to run behind" the carriage. § 35, the sense of "erat cur," "there was good reason why," which is given to "erat ut," seems to be unparalleled, and the only passage quoted in support does not really afford an example. § 68, there seems to be no reason for supposing that *iste* used of a defendant in court was either pathetic or sympathetic; it was merely "deictic." § 69, this passage is not the only one in Cicero where *quin* occurs with an imperative; it stands in the speech 'Pro Roscio Comoedo,' § 25.

There are admirable features about Mr. Clark's book to which we can only give a passing mention; among them are a commentary on the parts of Asconius which refer to the speech, a text of the corresponding "Scholia Bobiensia," and an examination (in the introduction) of the material for the history of the eventful year 52. The indices are good, which is a satisfactory point in a book which scholars will need to use for purposes of reference.

NEW NOVELS.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald: an Historical Romance. By M. M'D. Bodkin, Q.C. Illustrations by Leonard Linsdell. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is proverbial that the novelist comes to grief over his law, and Mr. Bodkin's novel suggests that lawyers would probably come to grief over their fiction; for good stories, like good law, are the outcome not only of talent, but of experience and knowledge, and it may happen that a barrister knows no more how to construct a story than a story-teller how to construct a brief. At all events, Mr. Bodkin has essayed the most difficult kind of fiction with a light heart; and had he possessed even a very little experience he would have known that to choose a well-known historical character for his hero is to court failure. If he confines himself to fact he is writing biography or history, not romance; if he supplements fact with fancy he cannot carry his public with him, for they are aware that he cannot know what he is telling them, and each departure from fact will destroy the illusion he seeks to create. Moreover, the interest in his romance is discounted by the fact that his readers already know the outline of the story, which shares the fate of the characters in being outside the control of the author. Thus the only possibly successful historical romance is that in which the chief personages are fictitious characters placed against a real historical background, so that the known and true events alluded to enhance the reality of the novelist's creations, while these are free for him to kill or make alive, as may suit his story. Now Mr. Bodkin has

exactly reversed this order of things: he has started with a well-known character for his hero, and, to enhance his effects, he has left in operation in the year 1795 certain clauses of the penal code against the Catholics which had been formally repealed in 1778, and had been practically dead letters for more than half a century, thus destroying our faith in the story as well as in the hero. It would have been much easier to create a fictitious United Irishman endowed with every virtue, living and moving in the real events of his age, than to make us accept Mr. Bodkin's conception of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, set against a background of priest-hunters, conforming sons, and ruffians who compel Catholics to accept five pounds as the price of the finest horse in Ireland. As well might you hope to gain acceptance for a novel in which Mr. Parnell should have his ears cut off by Lord Salisbury and be set in the pillory in Smithfield Market. To take "some liberties with dates" is fatal to illusion: the skilful novelist may invent as much as he will so long as he remain within the bounds of possibility, but not even Victor Hugo had magic to convince us that "Le whappentake c'est un homme." The novelist cannot shape the course of history, and his historical romances must all be woven within the limits of her loom. It would appear that with experience Mr. Bodkin learned that well-known historic characters are stiff customers for the romancer, for he gradually shifts the centre of interest from the real Edward Fitzgerald to his imaginary friend Maurice Blake, and the story would have gained in all excepting title had Blake been its hero from the commencement. As things are, the book is an unsatisfactory performance, and the reader feels cheated when it ends with the happy marriage of the imaginary Blake and a heroine unknown to history, before the real drama of Edward Fitzgerald's life began. Altogether Mr. Bodkin cannot be said to have scored a success with his first novel, but in the writing of it he has no doubt learnt much and has made himself master of an extremely picturesque and dramatic episode of history. Thus he ought to be able to give us a better novel of '98 if he would take for his hero either some person of whom little is known, such as Bagnall Hervey, or some imaginary rebel. He could then exercise his imagination on the personality and destiny of his characters instead of on the outlines of history. 'Lord Edward Fitzgerald' is neither well constructed nor well written; but the story is told simply and with feeling, and despite the disillusion caused by the impossibility of the events, we followed its marvellous course with interest and pleasure. For the illustrations little can be said, and though the old portraits of Lord Edward do not show him so handsome as Mr. Bodkin describes him, he is more generously treated by them than by Mr. Linsdell, who in the frontispiece depicts the young soldier as a little boy about five feet high, and very childish in appearance.

The World's Great Snare. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Ward & Downey.)

So far as we know the novels and stories of Mr. Oppenheim, 'The World's Great Snare' shows him at his best. There are stirring

scenes and varied characters, plenty of adventure, especially "out San Francisco way," and a good deal of not at all feeble love-making. The author seems more at home in his descriptions of the manners and customs and scenery of his lawless mining districts than in the fashionable *salons* and haunts of gilded youth of this country. At least he writes of them more naturally and attractively, though it is the darker side of life that enters most into his volume. The actual writing is far from elegant or from being a model of what English should be; but the story has other qualities. Myra Mercier makes a curious and effective contrast to her colder-blooded British sisters. Her character and conduct have some of the charm of nature, and that inevitableness which springs from her own wild and generous impulses. There are others who are interesting or repulsive in various degrees. On the whole, 'The World's Great Snare' is a good story of its kind, well put together, with pages of forcible stuff, if not always devoid of exaggeration and sensationalism.

The Failure of Sibyl Fletcher. By Adeline Sergeant. (Heinemann.)

SIBYL is not a failure, though she fails. The experiment of marrying an uneducated peasant, although he was of gentle blood, deserved failure as much as the attempt of a strong and passionate nature to restrain its pace to the shuffling amble of a conventional *dilettante*. The heroine, at any rate, is noteworthy, though her rival Ethel is too trivial to afford much countervailing interest.

Cœur Déçu. Par Édouard Delpit. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

IN 'Cœur Déçu' a good man of science is found surrounded by people, some of indifferent and some of bad character. None is very lifelike, neither the good hero nor the bad or indifferent crowd; but the general result is a novel readable for the average reader of French novels, and up to M. Delpit's standard.

BOOKS ABOUT SCANDINAVIA.

Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres de France depuis les Traités de Westphalie jusqu'à la Révolution Française.—XIII. Danemark. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par A. Geffroy. (Paris, Alcan.)—The diplomatic relations between the French monarchy and the Northern crowns from the middle of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century were mainly determined by the traditional anti-Austrian policy of France. To depress the house of Hapsburg had ever been the aim of French statesmen, and the chief armour-bearer of the Bourbons in the North, for more than a century, was the great Protestant state of Sweden, which had emerged from the Thirty Years' War a power of the first magnitude. So long as Sweden continued to maintain her precarious supremacy France had but little need of the far feeble Danish monarchy, especially as any *rapprochement* between France and Denmark was always regarded at Stockholm with very jealous eyes. It was the so-called battle of Fehrbellin (June 18th, 1675) that first opened the eyes of France to the intrinsic weakness of Sweden, and though the prudence and the valour of Charles XI., powerfully seconded by the intervention of the victorious Louis XIV., succeeded for a time in propping up the sinking Swedish

empire, nevertheless French statesmen henceforth inclined rather to the formation of a Pan-Scandinavian league under French protection than to an alliance with Sweden alone, which recent events had proved to be inadequate. In this they were wise, for there can be no reasonable doubt that such a league would have hampered the Kaiser, retarded the expansion of the aggressive young Russian empire, counterpoised, to some extent, the naval supremacy of the maritime powers (England and Holland), postponed the aggrandizement of Prussia, and thus have established a general equilibrium whereby both France and Scandinavia would have largely profited. This Pan-Scandinavian project commended itself, moreover, to a few of the clearest heads in both Denmark and Sweden, and was, indeed, *per se* an infallible test of true statesmanship. The great Danish Chancellor Griffenfeld, for instance, accepted the idea with all its consequences, and strenuously endeavoured to realize it. But in this matter, as in so many other respects, he was far in advance of his age. The incurable jealousy of the two Northern kingdoms was an insurmountable barrier to any intimate alliance between them. Even dynastic unions, though frequently attempted, led to nothing. Their fratricidal antagonism, more than two centuries old, was kept alive by divergent political interests, in the Scandinavian peninsula itself and on the Continent. Denmark never abandoned the hope of recovering possession of the fertile province of Scania, and, with the hostile Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp in her rear, she could not suffer Sweden, always malevolent, to grow any stronger in Germany. Even when the Swedish duchy of Bremen-Verden was absorbed by Hanover in 1720, and consequently ceased to be a direct menace to Denmark's northern frontier, the ever-recurring Holstein question remained an open wound, especially after a Holsteiner, Adolphus Frederick, was elected (1743) successor to the Swedish crown. Henceforth the policy of Denmark partook more and more of the nature of a struggle for existence. As absolute a neutrality as circumstances would permit now became her wisest, or rather her only course, any deviation from which was bound to recoil ruinously upon herself. This was clearly understood by the able minister, Hans Hartweg von Bernstorff, who controlled her destinies during the middle of the eighteenth century, and so long as he was at the helm she contrived to steer clear of her encompassing perils, although, on the other hand, this policy of abstention tended to isolate her more and more. Only once did her inveterate fear and hatred of her rival, Sweden, tempt her away from her cautious neutrality. By the treaty of Copenhagen (December 13th, 1769) Denmark acceded to the secret league between Russia and Prussia which aimed at nothing less than the dismemberment of the Swedish state. But for the sudden and audacious *coup d'état* of Gustavus III. three years later, which discomfited all the nefarious plans of the allies, there can now be little doubt that Sweden must have shared the fate of Poland. M. Geffroy's masterly introduction is only what might have been expected from a recognized authority on the history of Scandinavian diplomacy during the eighteenth century. We think, however, that he is sometimes inclined to exaggerate the influence of France at the Northern Courts. "La France," he says, to take a single instance, "en favorisant le succès du coup d'état de Gustave III. en 1772, en écartant ensuite de la Suède les dangers dont les ressentiments de la Russie et de la Prusse menaçaient ce royaume, déjoua de dangereuses ambitions." No doubt France "favoured" the *coup d'état* of 1772; but it is an established fact that the critical moment found her minister at Stockholm (M. de Vergennes) totally unprepared, and his vacillation well-nigh ruined the whole enter-

prise. After the event, no doubt, France did render Sweden considerable diplomatic assistance; but it was only the undaunted firmness of the young Swedish king and the lucky accident of the simultaneous Russo-Turkish war which saved Sweden from an actual invasion. We also note a few misprints and the spelling of one or two Swedish names after the Danish fashion, e.g., "Gyldenstierna" for Gyllenstierna. Some of M. Geffroy's Danish authorities, too, are just a trifle antiquated, Vauppel's biography of the great Chancellor Griffenfeld, for instance, having to a large extent been superseded by Jørgensen's 'Peter Schumacher Griffenfeld,' published at Copenhagen three years ago.

Biskop Nils Glostrups Visitater i Oslo og Hamar Stift, 1617-1657. Udgivne for det Norske Historiske Kildeskritfond ved Dr. Ludvig Daas og H. J. Hvittfeldt Kaas. (Christiania, Thronsen.)—Although this work is not of the first historical importance, it is nevertheless a very curious document, and should be welcome to all students of Scandinavian church history as being the one complete Norwegian episcopal visitation-book which has come down to us from the seventeenth century. Nils Glostrup, the last Bishop of Oslo (or Opso, as it is more commonly spelt)—on the site of which the modern city of Christiania now stands, Opso having been almost totally destroyed by fire in 1624—was the son of Simon Jensen, parish priest at Glostrup, near Copenhagen. After studying at Copenhagen and Wittenberg the young "magister" settled down at the former place in 1612, and during the following year an adventure is said to have befallen him which had a decisive influence upon the rest of his life. Tradition records that he had become engaged to pretty Karen Wincke, the daughter of a rich citizen of Copenhagen, when King Christian IV. cast his eyes upon her at a dance, fell violently in love with the damsel, and made her his mistress to console himself in some measure for the loss of his wife, recently deceased, Master Nils accommodatingly retiring into the background and transferring his affections to the sister of his ravished fiancée, whom he married shortly afterwards. The editors of the *Visitatsbog* regard the story of the first engagement as apocryphal; but, on the other hand, it is certain that Nils's marriage proved the stepping-stone to rapid and extraordinary preferment. In less than five years after this incident he became, successively, rector of the fat living of St. Olafat, Elsinore, a provost, and finally, June 6th, 1617, Bishop of Opso. Henceforth we only know of him as an energetic and conscientious prelate, indefatigably attentive to the spiritual and temporal necessities of his very extensive diocese, well-to-do (he was the proprietor of several saw-mills, water-mills, and, apparently, of a few foundries besides), and particularly zealous about education and church discipline—indeed, before long he went by the name of "the good bishop," in contradistinction to his immediate predecessor, the somewhat flighty Jens Nilsson, who was popularly known as "the bad bishop." Yet, judging from the work he has left behind him, "the good bishop" must have been a somewhat hard, stern, and decidedly unsympathetic master. Of blame we find a great deal in this little book, while praise is dispensed with a niggard hand. The rough memoranda composing his *Visitatsbog*, written partly in Latin and partly in his native Danish, are brief, bald, dry, and distressingly official—the personal note is almost altogether wanting. We look in vain for topographical or historical particulars, for interesting details of the habits, customs, or even the superstitions of the country folk. Only for the failings of his flock does the bishop seem to have had an acutely observant eye. Careless schoolmasters, flagitious clerks, and sinners of all degrees—these are the only persons that fit across his pages, and sorely must they have

quailed before their austere superintendent. Master Nils evidently took an absorbing interest in education. Almost all the Latin memoranda refer to the inspection of schools, the standard whereof very rarely comes up to his expectations. Such entries as the following, for instance, occur on nearly every page: "Hic loci [i.e., Telling] juvenis rudior erat de qua etiam re pastorem loci et diaconum severe admonui condignam animadversionem ni pareant et singularem diligentiam adhibeant interminatus." Occasionally the bishop lights upon some more than ordinarily perverse backslider. Thus, in the parish of Sande, we read: "Here was one Christofer Michelsson, who hath formerly committed both whoredom and murder and still liveth very scandalously, and moreover he did come drunken to church die Visitationis Mariæ last past, and during the sermon did with a loud voice make answer to well-nigh every word that was spoken." It is also interesting to note that in the course of his visitation the bishop came across a few surviving Papists, whose conversation seems to have been the very reverse of edifying; while at Rolledaalen he was horrified to discover that the parish priest "practised gross idolatry by means of a crucifix wherunto the common folk sought when any illness befell them." Such incidents, however, are of rare occurrence. The bulk of the book consists of statistical data as to the condition of the schools, the state of the fabric of the churches, the revenues of the parishes, and such-like items. But though the general reader may not find much to attract him in Master Nils's *Visitationssag*, it will prove of no inconsiderable value to the future historian of the diocese of Opslo. It is perhaps superfluous to say of one of the publications of the Norske Historiske Kildeskriftfond that it is edited with exemplary care.

Udvalg af Oldnordiske Skjaldedkvad med Anmærkninger ved Konrâd Gislason. Udgivet af Kommissionen for det Arnamagnæanske Legat. (Copenhagen, Gyldendalske Boghandel.)—This is the last work of a great specialist whose name was unknown beyond the narrow circle of Icelandic scholars, whose works were sealed books to the general public, but who was regarded by his fellow workers as an oracle on anything relating to Norse palæography and prosody. To these difficult subjects Gislason may be said to have devoted the whole of a long and laborious life, his large Danish-Icelandic dictionary, published in 1855, being a mere interlude. Perhaps no one ever had so intimate a knowledge of Icelandic MSS. as he, and in his principal work, 'Um Frumparta Islenskrar Tungu i Fornöld' ('On the Elements of the Old Icelandic Tongue'), Copenhagen, 1846, he may be said to have reconstructed the primitive Norse tongue out of its very sparse extant fragments. Equally valuable were his interpretations of old Icelandic verse, the *visa* and the *visuhelningur*, for instance, though here, no doubt, the way had been somewhat prepared for him by Egilsson's epoch-making 'Lexicon Poeticum Antiquæ Lingvæ Septentrionalis.' On this, his favourite study, he has written a whole mass of small monographs, which are a veritable goldmine of linguistic learning. Gislason was always one of the most minutely industrious of investigators. Nothing was too trivial for him. He has written treatises on a single verse—nay, on a single word, e.g., as to whether the well-known Icelandic name should be Njal or Njal. The present work, begun in his seventy-third year and gradually absorbing all his time (he felt in duty bound to resign his professorship of Scandinavian languages at the University of Copenhagen so as to devote himself to it exclusively), shows in every line the same conscientious industry and punctilious care. It is an anthology of the oldest genuine Icelandic verses (825–1040), and was intended to supplement, and in some sense supersede, Wirsén's 'Carmina Norrœna,' hitherto the standard text-book of

Icelandic verse, despite its incompleteness and inaccuracies. Gislason's edition (comprising selections from eighty Icelandic skalds, most of them, however, represented by very small fragments, the editor rigorously, almost ruthlessly, excising everything at all doubtful) consists of 42 pages of text and 170 pages of notes, critical and philological. The most considerable of these poems are the verses of Sigvatr Þórþarson, which occupy one-sixth of the text and nearly one-fourth of the notes; but more interesting, perhaps, are Gunnlaugr Ormstunga's verses containing his eulogy of Canute the Great ("England's bounteous prince, whom all people fear like God Almighty"), which prove that that most venomous of skalds could be a master of honeyed phrases when he was in the humour; and the verses of that other great warrior-poet Kormákr, whose passionate but fruitless wooing of the elusive Steingerd and whose interminable wanderings and combats till he met his death on the Scotch coast (967?) make him one of the most romantic of the Vikings. Most of the poems, however, as already stated, are the merest fragments—linguistic puzzles rather than poetical treasures. Prof. Gislason had intended to add a glossary, an invaluable gift from a hand like his, but death overtook him before he could put this finishing touch to his work. Even as it stands, however, it is a monument of sound scholarship. It has been most adequately edited by the author's fellow countryman Finnur Jónsson, with whose Edda studies and valuable editions of some of the best Sagas Scandinavian scholars are, we hope, already familiar.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

In *Voyages et Voyageurs de la Renaissance* (Paris, Leroux) M. Edmond Bonnaffé has chosen an attractive subject, but has failed to make the best use of his opportunities. His design, he says, is to illustrate life and manners from the unvarnished tales of travellers. Itineraries, he rightly maintains, deserve to be read with care, and in an introductory chapter he gives a sketch of the conditions of travelling towards the close of the Middle Ages which is well and entertainingly written. If our author had followed his own precepts, and collected his travellers' impressions of inns and roads, and of the treatment they met with in various cities of Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, he would have produced a charming book. As it is, the narratives he chooses are not given entire, but the journey and adventures are described partly in M. Bonnaffé's own words, partly by quotation from the travellers' diaries; sometimes only the route is indicated. But in a journey it is the trivial details, as everybody knows, that are often the best worth telling, and to lose them is to deprive the tale of colour and reality. If any selection had to be made it would have been more interesting if M. Bonnaffé had worked upon some regular scheme, and had taken certain aspects of travelling as a subject for illustration. What he has done is to give us neither the narratives themselves nor the result of a scholarly study of them. Practically no use is made of other books of a similar kind. The sources drawn upon for the compilation are various, but all are printed and pretty well known. Some—as, for example, Erasmus's letters—are so familiar that it would have been better to let them alone than to make the slight use M. Bonnaffé has made of them. It scarcely seems worth while either to deal with Rabelais's travelling experiences in two pages, or to give six lines to the Dutch poet Janus Secundus, simply to remark that "sauf les incidents habituels du voyage, et la rencontre, à Lyon, de François I^{er} et de sa cour, le poète ne nous apprend rien de particulier."

The first place in the volume is given to two accounts of a journey through Europe undertaken by Leo of Rozmítal, a Bohemian noble, brother-in-law to King George Podiebrad, in

1465. This is interesting, and sufficiently full of detail. At Neuss the party visited the singular convent

"où demeurent les plus jolies religieuses que j'aie jamais vues.....La Supérieure invita Monseigneur et lui offrit un bal; car les religieuses connaissent les danses les plus gracieuses, et elles avaient des toilettes fort élégantes."

In England, where Rozmítal was received at Court with much distinction, he was permitted to witness the dreary ceremony of a State dinner. The queen—whom M. Bonnaffé, by the way, calls Elizabeth Woodwill—

"s'assit sur une chaire en or; sa mère et les sœurs du roi se tenaient à une certaine distance, plant le genou chaque fois que la reine leur parlait, jusqu'au moment où elle se lava les mains. Alors seulement et lorsque le premier plat fut servi, elles prirent place à table."

All those who served the queen

"se tenaient constamment à genoux, aussi longtemps qu'elle mangea; et elle mangea trois heures..... Tout le monde gardait le silence, et personne ne disait mot. Après le dîner, il y eut un bal pendant lequel la reine demeura sur son siège, sa mère se tenant à genoux devant elle; de temps en temps, elle lui disait de se relever."

The travellers notice among other things the long trailing dresses of the ladies, the excellence of the music, and the costliness of living in England. Also "chez eux embrasser est la même chose que donner la main, et la poignée de main n'est pas dans leurs habitudes"; so much for the early history of "le shake-hands." On the whole, the impression given by Englishmen was not favourable: "ils sont à mon avis déloyaux, fourbes et cherchant à machiner la perte des étrangers."

Rozmítal's party left England from Poole, and took twenty-nine days to reach St. Malo, twelve days being spent at Guernsey, "sans rien trouver à acheter pour les hommes ni pour les chevaux, qui souffraient beaucoup." Their road lay through France into Spain and Italy. At Blaie, on the Gironde, they hear of "une femme prophétesse qui reprit même aux Anglais tout le royaume de France.....Mais, dans une dernière bataille, elle fut prise par le roi d'Angleterre et conduite en Angleterre.....On la promena dans la ville de Loudres.....Puis elle fut brûlée, et ses cendres jetées à la mer."

The disturbed state of Spain (where, at Barcelona, the travellers were warned not to leave their lodgings except in a company because of the "pirates qui s'emparent des gens à la dérobée, les embarquent, les enchaînent et vont les vendre comme du bétail") contrasts strikingly with the flourishing condition of Italy. At Milan they were entertained by Galeazzo Maria Sforza, who placed at their disposal not only a palace with cooks and servants, but also tailors, bootmakers, and farriers. To pay a visitor's bills seems to have been the usual mode of showing hospitality. The ruins of the palace of Theodorice at Verona offer a parallel to quite recent experiences in England: the inmates lived there only by day; at night "elles étaient chassées par des spectres et obligées d'aller demeurer dans le voisinage."

The account of the Basle doctor Félix Platters and his six years' residence at Montpellier hardly comes into the category of travellers' diaries. But from Lippomano, the Venetian ambassador, much more might have been gathered. M. Bonnaffé cites a description of the dress and manners of Frenchwomen in 1577:—

"Très dévote en apparence, la Française est très avenante et très libre en réalité. Elle s'arrête pour parler au passant, et va seule à l'église ou au marché."

The Frenchmen are very fond of tennis, which, oddly enough, our author is surprised to find was a French game before it became English. Robert Dallington, whose 'Method of Travel' has recently been translated into French, is another witness to the passion for athletic exercises among our neighbours in his day. He goes so far as to think that the love of dancing prevented a more general conversion to Protestantism in France. There is more tennis

played in France, Dallington declares, than in all Christendom besides: "On dirait que les Français sont tous nés une raquette à la main. Les enfants mêmes et les femmes jouent très bien." But the critical attitude of this English traveller rouses the resentment of M. Bonnaffé, and he thinks that the recorder of "de pareilles inepties" cannot be "un personnage sérieux." Such are a few of the interesting particulars which may be gained from this somewhat slight and ill-arranged book.

By *Ocean, Prairie, and Peak* is the fanciful title of a scrappy account of the Rev. Alexander A. Boddy's experiences when journeying between Monkwearmouth and Vancouver Island (Christian Knowledge Society). It is not easy to gather from Mr. Boddy's pages why he has crossed the Atlantic so often as to have spent eighty days upon it altogether. We gather, however, that he was often holiday-making, and sometimes conducting parties of emigrants. He says in the concluding paragraph that he did a good deal of literary work when at sea, but neither on land nor water has he acquired a taste or turn for literary form. The "General Literature Committee" of the Society which publishes this book cannot be more exacting than Mr. Boddy, otherwise such a disjointed work would never have received its approval. The American custom of dividing a newspaper column into paragraphs with headings is followed in these pages, with the result of rendering them unpleasant to the eye and not agreeable to read. The author skips from one subject and one period to another with bewildering rapidity, and it is often difficult to understand why he did what he records. At Quebec, for instance, he takes a *cabèche*, or cab, saying in answer to the driver's question, "Your first time in Quebec, sir?" "No, my friend; nor the second or third either." Then he orders him to drive to the Frontenac Hotel; finds, as he must have expected with his experience of Quebec, that the charge in such an hotel is four dollars a day; and then directs the driver to return to the wharf, where he knows there is a clean and cheap French boarding-house. Scattered through Mr. Boddy's pages are some useful hints to emigrants and a good deal of information which, if set forth with more skill, would be far more serviceable.

Vignettes from Finland; or, Twelve Months in Strawberry Land. By A. M. C. Clive-Bayley. (Sampson Low & Co.)—There is an amusing naïveté about this silly little book (presumably by a very young person) that almost disarms criticism. We concluded at once from the title-page that Finland had impressed Miss (?) Clive-Bayley rather as the land of many strawberries than as the land of the thousand lakes, and the text of the book certainly does not belie the title-page. Again and again we are told of the vast quantities of strawberries (piled high on plates "as large as English joint-dishes") which the author succeeded in consuming "two or three times a day," to say nothing of the "cream galore" which garnished the frequent feast. Gastronomic details, indeed, occupy no inconsiderable portion of these pages, the author never being weary of informing us how much she enjoyed not only her "prandial" meals, but also the less substantial repasts when "glass after glass of milk vanished with scarcely a pause between each." As to Finland itself we learn nothing that is worth knowing or that was not known before. We may add that the book bristles with blunders, e.g., to take only a few instances, we find "paiva" for *hyvää päivää!* (good day!); "kontole" for *kantele* (a lute); "Ruotsi" (Sweden) instead of *Ruotsalainen* (Swede); while the name of the eminent author of 'Salakari' is given as "Mina Canthe" instead of Minna Canth. With the history, language, and literature of the interesting people she has taken it upon herself to describe the author does not appear to have even a nodding acquaintance. Altogether, Miss Clive-Bayley would have acted

more wisely had she confined her confidences and her impressions within the circle of her private friends.

TRANSLATIONS.

Krishna Kanta's Will. By Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Translated by Miriam Knight. With Introduction by J. F. Blumhardt, M.A. (Fisher Unwin.)—In his introduction to this strange and moving story of social life in Bengal, Mr. Blumhardt gives an interesting sketch of its able and enlightened author, whose official deserts had won for him a title of honour and the badge of a C.I.E. before his death last year at the age of fifty-seven. Eleven years ago his 'Poison Tree,' translated by Mrs. Knight, obtained ready praise from many discerning critics as a work of real genius. The present volume, translated by the same hand, for whose competence Mr. Blumhardt vouches, may fairly be recommended both to readers of the former work and to those who have yet to make the author's acquaintance. It is to be regretted that the translator should have deemed it necessary to retain so many Bengali words and phrases for which English equivalents might have been found. The average reader will resent a practice for which there is no sufficient excuse, even though he is here supplied with a copious glossary and occasional notes. If he has the courage to surmount this obstacle, he will find himself well rewarded with a series of strangely interesting and often startling glimpses into the inner life of a comfortable landowner's household in Bengal. The story of 'Krishna Kanta's Will' glides on with a certain purpose, but with little method, through a succession of scenes and incidents full of dramatic meaning and pathetic charm, lit up at times by a playful humour, or darkened by a cloud of crime or a gust of wild passion. It deals in a series of dramatic episodes with the doings of a number of persons connected by birth, marriage, or social ties with the old Hindu zemindar who gives his name to the book. Leaving his plot to take care of itself, the author leads us through a variety of scenes and incidents and character-sketches, amid which the central figures of his story take gradual shape and prominence. From the plots and perfidies of Hara Lal down to the closing chapters of this remarkable book, we may trace a certain logical sequence of events and motives, leading to Gobind Lal's desertion of his child-wife, to the tragical death of his mistress Rohini, and his lifelong penance for the wrong done to his noble-hearted Bhramar. These 250 pages of open print seem to express the very life and heart of human nature as studied in rural Bengal by a Bengali Baboo of wide sympathies and clear-seeing genius. Each of the characters in this striking tragi-comedy portrays itself in speech and action with lifelike clearness and individual truth. Among the heroines of fiction Bhramar herself, with her pretty, childlike talk and ways, her loving loyalty, her sorrows, her patience, and her early death, deserves, we think, to hold a foremost and abiding place in our affections. There is no padding in the book: only a few bits of apt description, a few touches of poetic colour, which furnish an effective background to the story itself.

Fathers and Children. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. (Heinemann.)—We are glad to be able to welcome another volume of the excellent series of translations by Mrs. Garnett from Turguéniev, now in course of publication by Mr. Heinemann. The novel 'Fathers and Children,' which appeared in 1862, was perhaps the most epoch-making of all the works of the great Russian author. In it was delineated the type of the Russian Nihilist, such as, indeed, he had already appeared in the flesh in the person of Bakunin. What effect the novel

had upon the younger generation of Russians is told in the preface by Mr. Garnett. Turguéniev has put some of his best work into it: the stilted Pavel Petrovich Kirsanov, the selfish and veneered Madame Odintsov, form an excellent background to the picture of the young enthusiast Bazarov. The translations of Mrs. Garnett furnish satisfactory versions of these great works to those who will not be at the trouble of learning enough Russian to read the originals. They will not be obliged to make use of the French. Those persons are certainly to be envied who now become acquainted for the first time with this masterpiece.

A Sportsman's Sketches. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 2 vols. (Heinemann.)—The book by which Turguéniev made himself known to the world as a great writer is here translated into English. Some of the best work of the novelist is to be found in these sketches, and beyond doubt they had a considerable effect in hastening the emancipation of the serfs. They first made their appearance in the pages of the magazine *Sovremennik* (*Contemporary*) during the years 1847-51, and were collected into a volume in 1852. The title for the whole work, 'Zapiski Okhotnika,' was suggested by Panaev, the editor of the *Sovremennik*. A profound sympathy for the peasant and a thorough comprehension of his character are seen in every page of the book. The heart of the young writer had been moved by the tyranny which he witnessed all round him on the estates of the landed proprietors, and especially in the villages owned by his mother, a wealthy heiress. Many of the characters were drawn direct from those of the serfs on the family property of Spasskoe. These sketches have so long taken their place among the classical literature of the nineteenth century that criticism is needless. In reading them again one is struck, among other passages, with the marvellous knowledge of the peasants' superstitions in such a sketch as 'Byezhin Lug' ('Byezhin Prairie'), and the deep pathos of that entitled 'Death' in the second volume. The old lady who ended her days so stoically is known to have been the author's grandmother. This is certainly a glorious book, with its lifelike portraits and its background of Russian landscape, so faithfully described that it brings the country at once before us. We are sometimes inclined to think that to Turguéniev belongs the highest place among Russian novelists. We observe that these volumes make their appearance without any introduction for the benefit of the English reader. Certainly good wine needs no bush; but some of the prefaces to Mrs. Garnett's translations are very suitable. We only feel disposed to find fault with them when nearly every idea of the great novelist is made to have an esoteric Nihilistic purpose. With some people Nihilism is as invariably introduced when Russia is discussed as the head of King Charles I. was brought in by the old gentleman in the story by Dickens.

Runic Rocks: a North Sea Idyll. By Wilhelm Jensen. Translated by M. E. Suckling. (Stock.)—Herr Jensen is one of the most prolific and popular of modern German novelists. Most of his half-a-hundred romances have run through several editions; his 'Novellen' have been translated into Danish; his 'Karen von Schweden' (perhaps his best work) appeared in Swedish twelve months after its publication in Germany; and now, for the first time, we have a version of one of his tales in English, although he is not altogether unknown among us, inasmuch as his epic 'Die Insel' was Englished some fifteen years ago. Still, it is as a novelist that Jensen will be ultimately remembered, and therefore we cannot but think that Miss Suckling was ill advised in choosing such an inferior specimen of his art as 'Runensteine' wherewith to introduce him to the British public. 'Runic Rocks' is, indeed, one of those transparent *Tendenz-*

Romanen in which the tendency swallows up the romance; nor has it any discoverable compensating qualities. Much may be forgiven the romance with a purpose if it is unusually brilliant or convincing, or if it serves some useful purpose, or is the vehicle for the expression of a generous indignation, as was the case with the 'Berättelser' of the late Camilla Collet, that noble-minded if somewhat one-sided champion of wronged womanhood. But it is difficult to see what good object 'Runic Rocks' can possibly serve. It is not only poor art, but bad philosophy. The characters of the romance are without exception grotesquely unreal and preternaturally perverse. There is an idiotic Protestant pastor, Rimmert Meinolt, a type that will be found nowhere in the world save in the pages of Herr Jensen. This strange and wonderful creature, who refuses to let his bride kiss him because there is nothing said about Adam and Eve embracing in the Garden of Eden, and whose connubial eccentricities would, in real life, speedily have earned him a strait jacket, is represented as the ideal Christian. Meinolt is mated to an incredibly brutish farm-wench, who goes about in rags because she is too sluggish to use her needle, and loathes her only child for no apparent reason. The daughter of this queer couple, a spiteful and hypocritical minx, divides her time pretty equally between the study of theological problems and the systematic seduction of virtuous, but stupid young men. In violent contrast with this orthodox group, we have another group of simple inquirers after truth gathered round one Walmot, a freethinking peasant woman endowed with all imaginable virtues and talents, who, strange to say, has chosen for her dwelling-place the selfsame tiny Frisian island where Meinolt has hidden himself away. The collisions between Meinolt's people and Walmot's people form the gist of the story; but as the poor parson goes down before the peasant woman at every encounter, with the uniform inevitableness of skittles before quoits, the result is a foregone conclusion, and we have not even the fun of a fair fight. For the rest, the plot is meagre, halting, and inconclusive; the minor characters—including the villain, a flabbily impossible French officer—are mere abstractions; and the translation, though conscientious and accurate, is without the slightest vivacity or distinction.

Kiriak. By Count Sailhas. Translated by Mrs. Sutherland Edwards. (Dent & Co.)—The opening of this story leads one to expect nothing but a homely and rather dull picture of primitive manners, but this expectation is soon deceived. The author has, one may imagine, rather exaggerated the superstitious ignorance of Russian villagers to account for the prolonged life of solitude endured by the subject of the sketch; but whatever may be the cause, the solitary moods and musings of the outcast are powerfully described. The most striking characteristic of the study is that while it is nearly all told in the form of impersonal narrative, the subjective view of the solitary boy is kept uniformly present. At first the sudden personification of Care, Hunger, and Death surprises, but it is felt to be right for the vividness which it imparts to the images fitting through the child's desolate brain. Most poetical, to turn to a happier time, is the gradual awakening of his love under the urgent precepts of Aksuta, and all the scenes of his timid wooing and his maddened paroxysms at her betrayal are finely told. It is a weird, fantastic book, none the less effective for its occasional touches of sheer homeliness.

Children of the Soil. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. (Dent & Co.)—Although the Polish novelist Henryk Sienkiewicz is not so voluminous an author as Kraszewski was, he has been a prolific writer. Mr. Curtin has been instrumental in introducing several of his works to

the English-speaking public. They are, indeed, well worth our attention. 'Children of the Soil' cannot be said to rival the historical novel 'With Fire and Sword,' which has made the name of Sienkiewicz famous throughout Europe, but as a study of Polish life and manners it will prove interesting to English readers. It is more on the lines of the charming sketches of Yanko the musician and Bartek the victor reviewed some time ago in the columns of the *Athenæum*. In this novel Sienkiewicz does not justify the well-known saying of Byron about authors, that they

Paint at full length people's wooings,
But only give a bust of marriages.

His hero, Pan Stanislaw Polanyetski, to adopt Mr. Curtin's spelling, is married in the middle of the novel, after a strangely vacillating courtship, to the generous and sentimental Marynia. Afterwards he is almost tempted to forsake his wife for a certain Pani (Madame) Mashko; but his affections are ultimately steadied, which we are glad to see, considering that his wife is devoted to him. He finally regains his wife's estate, Kremen, which had been lost, and all goes merry as a marriage bell. Many of the characters are vigorously drawn, as, for instance, the whimsical sceptic Bukatski. Pani Emilia and her little daughter Litka are charming. The death of the child, told with great pathos, reminds us of that of little Dombey. The descriptive passages in the book are often beautiful. Mr. Curtin's English is frequently rather stiff, and here and there a curious Americanism makes its appearance. A stilted manner is occasionally communicated to the dialogue by using "thou" in the addresses of friends and relatives. This, of course, is quite correct in Polish, but unsuitable in English. For Mr. Curtin's system of writing Polish proper names phonetically something no doubt may be said. Ordinary English readers murder them unconsciously. Still, it must be confessed that as here printed they have an uncouth and unfamiliar appearance. We think that Mr. Curtin should not have been so sparing of his notes. *Chianti* is duly explained to be an Italian wine; but what will the ordinary reader understand by *loka* and similar words? It is strange also that so accurate a translator as Mr. Curtin should not have found out that Monachium is the Polish for Munich. Finally, on p. 152, Mr. Curtin translates *Tu felix Mashko mibe*, "Thou, Mashko, art fortunate in marriage," which of course cannot be got out of the Latin. It is strange, too, that he does not perceive the adaptation to one of the characters in the novel of the celebrated line addressed in old times to the house of Austria.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A BRIEF notice is all that can at present be given here of the new *Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research* (*Grundriss der indoarischen Philologie und Altertumskunde*), now in course of publication, not, as might have been expected had India belonged to some other European powers, by a State bureau, but by the enterprising house of Karl Trübner at Strasbourg. "Epoch-making" is now a threadbare phrase; but it is safe to say that all future investigators on Indian subjects will henceforth work on an entirely new basis. The inception of the scheme is due to the editor, Prof. Bühler, for many years known both in Europe and the East as amongst the foremost leaders of Indian research. The plan is international; for though the German contributors and one Dutch write in German, seven English, one Hindu, one Dutch, and two American scholars contribute in English. It is to be hoped that the promised edition entirely in English will not be long delayed. In the programme of some thirty-seven separate component treatises we can only call attention to the following, selected as treating on subjects never yet dealt

with in a comprehensive and authoritative way: "Modern Aryan Vernaculars and their Literature," by Dr. Grierson, of Patna; "Sinhalese," by Dr. Geiger; "Indian Palaeography" (which, with its splendid set of separate plates, has already appeared), by the editor; "Sources of Indian History," by the editor and Mr. E. J. Rapson (as regards numismatics); "Political History (pre-Muhammadan)," by the editor; "Vaishnava and other Sectaries," by Prof. Bhandarkar, of Poona; and "Architecture," &c., by Dr. J. Burgess.

MAJOR LEONARD publishes through Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. *How We Made Rhodesia*. This book is interesting, but ill named. It describes life in the Chartered Company's Police, but no historical events. There is no account of the often related march to seize Mashonaland, nor of the still more often described invasion of Matabeleland. The interest comes from the indiscretions of the able man who has written the volume. Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Lord Randolph Churchill, the officers now in gaol, and other well-known persons are hit off with skill, and we get an inside view of the working of the Chartered Company which strikes us as truthful, and which is undoubtedly picturesque. Of the general now commanding Her Majesty's forces in the field against the Matabele we are told that "in his physical accomplishments" he "shines, and, in comparison to them, his mental development is very small"; "while there is no danger that he would not face, he has not the head-piece to get a force out of a self-imposed predicament." Poor Lobengula comes out as "a shrewd, long-headed friend of the white man"; but Carrington is "boiling over for" a fight "with the Matabele." Mr. Rhodes appears as directing a raiding attack on Portuguese Manica Land, and getting rid of the officer who would not carry it as far as the coast. The author thinks Rhodes and Jameson not "heroes," but "true filibusters," and Mr. Rhodes a man who to gain his end would sweep principle out of his path without compunction, yet "a great man in every sense."

MR. ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, author of *A King and a Few Dukes* (Putnam), is persuaded that he is funny, but his real strength lies in sentiment. There is something pathetic in the interview in the rose garden between Stephen Steen, of New York city, and his compatriot Madge Grey, with its unequal fence of a man relapsing into love and a delicate coquette as his antagonist; and passion is not ill depicted in some of the scenes between the same susceptible American and the wonderful Princess of Marmora, the intriguing spirit of the "Boznovian" campaign. But the fun involved in the description of King Theobald and his drunken courtiers, or of the comic nigger and the bear, is a poor kind of clowning. Perhaps the whole book is too obviously written for the American market to touch our sense of humour. The writer finds grouse in the woods of his Serbian residence, and breeds a cross of new game birds between a guinea-fowl and a prairie hen. He also "notifies" various people of various facts, and talks of a "field-marshal" and a "bar-sinister."

The Under Side of Things, by Lilian Bell (Sampson Low & Co.), is a simply written and not unpleasant story of American life. There are some pleasantly human people in it, and some others, alas! less pleasant, but scarcely less human. Of the latter is a Mrs. Copeland. This lady brings a singularly disenchanting touch to bear on family life in all its details. Without being intentionally cruel she manages to blight about four lives, exclusive of her own; also to disseminate around her a mild but continual sense of discomfort. Mrs. Copeland is so well "observed" that her idiosyncrasies suggest a study from life, though not the least a slavish study. Most people are unhappy enough to count some person in their list

of relatives or acquaintance. Alice, the daughter, is real enough. Miss Vandevort is a more ambitious, but we fancy a less successful study in character. The same may be said of the hero of the story.

In *Caudatus Anglicus: a Medieval Slander* (Edinburgh, Johnston) Mr. G. Neilson traces the history of a belief in "tailed Englishmen" to the legend that St. Augustine inflicted the curse of tails on the people of Dorchester (or Rochester), who had mocked him when preaching. In lively fashion he illustrates the widespread belief in the Middle Ages that Englishmen had tails and their sensitiveness on the subject. Once started, the slander grew till it embraced the whole people, nor was it finally abandoned till the sixteenth or even the seventeenth century. We note that Mr. Neilson decides that *caudatus* really meant "tailed"; and that the story of Becket inflicting a similar curse on the men of Kent, in revenge for an indignity offered to one of his steeds, was a late invention.

MESSRS. HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY publish as a little handbook *Hazell's Guide to the Agricultural Rates Act*. This consists mainly of the Act itself, with the regulations made under it by the Local Government Board, and an excellent table of dates. Most timely and useful.

M. FRANCIS DE PRESSENSÉ'S *Le Cardinal Manning* is published by Perrin & Cie., and sold in London by Messrs. Burns & Oates. To the reprint of two articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is prefixed an introduction of a hundred pages, in which M. de Pressensé, though unorthodox, attacks Mr. Purcell in orthodox style.

MESSRS. BLACKIE'S "School and Home Library" continues to expand in pursuit of its useful purpose of supplying what may be called the "charging part" of approved classics for the bookshelf in the schoolroom. Miss Austen and Miss Edgeworth, Miss Sinclair, and Miss "Coolidge," are requisitioned in the interests of the girls for such old favourite stories as *Northanger Abbey*, *The Good Governess*, *Holiday House*, &c.; while *The Wreck of the Wager*, from Byron's and Morris's narratives; Scott's *Downfall of Napoleon*, a charming book of which the accuracy is not shaken to any important degree; a volume on *Autobiographies of Boyhood*, introducing William Hutton, Thomas Holcroft, William Gifford, Leigh Hunt, and Walter Scott; Basil Hall's *Log of a Midshipman*; and Martineau's *Feats on the Fiord* will interest, and we hope inspire, their brothers.

WE have on our table *Power Locomotion on the Highway*, by R. Jenkins (Cate).—*New Ground in Norway*, by E. J. Goodman (Newnes).—*Travels in the Island of Cyprus*, translated from the Italian of G. Mariti by Claude D. Cobham (Nicosia, Clarke).—*Calendar of the Durham College of Science, 1896-7* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid).—*The Pitt Press Shakespeare for Schools: The Tempest*, edited by A. W. Verity (Cambridge, University Press).—*Voxometric Revelation*, written and compiled by J. Abner for the Author, Alfred A. North (Authors' and Printers' Joint Interest Publishing Company).—*The Geographical Journal*, Vol. VII. (Stanford).—*The New Code for Evening Continuation Schools*, by T. E. Heller (Bemrose).—*The Wraith*, July, 1896 (Blackheath, H. Burnside).—*The Yellow Book*, Vol. X. (Lane).—*For Such is Life*, by S. K. Hocking (Warne).—*Joe Smith and his Wax-works*, written by Bill Smith (Neville Beeman, Limited).—*The Fearsome Island*, by A. Kinross (Simpkin).—*Poker Stories*, edited by J. F. B. Lillard (Gibbings).—*A Gentleman Vagabond*, by F. H. Smith (Macmillan).—*The Romanes Lecture, 1896: The English National Character*, by Mandell Creighton, D.D. (Frowde).—*A Companion to the Daily Services of the Church in England* (Mowbray).—*The Christian Inheritance*, Sermons by the Bishop of Newport (Burns & Oates).—*Lectures on Religion*, by

L. Pullan (Longmans).—*The Supernatural*, by Katholikos (Stock).—*The Pulpit Commentary*, edited by the Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D., and the Rev. J. S. Exell: *Psalms*, Exposition by the Rev. G. Rawlinson and the Rev. E. R. Conder, D.D., 3 vols. (Kegan Paul).—*Études de Littérature et d'Art*, by G. Larroumet, Fourth Series (Hachette).—*Tra una Risata e l'Altra*, by L. Verni (Florence, Bemporad & Son).—*La Femme Criminelle et la Prostituée*, by C. Lombroso and G. Ferrero, translated by Louise Meille (Paris, Alcan).—*Die Grenzen der naturwissenschaftlichen Begriffsbildung*, by Dr. H. Rickert, Vol. I. (Williams & Norgate).—*Die englische Hirtendichtung von 1579-1625*, by K. Windscheid (Nutt).—*Erkenntnistheoretische Grundzüge der Naturwissenschaften*, by Dr. P. Volkmann (Leipzig, Teubner).—*Kulturgeschichte des Mittelalters*, by Dr. G. Grupp, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, Roth).—*Psicologia Fisiologica*, by G. Mantovani (Milan, Hoepli).—*Zur Frage nach dem Malerischen*, by A. Schmarsow (Leipzig, Hirzel).—and *Œuvres de Julien Havet, 1853-93*, 2 vols. (Paris, Leroux). Among New Editions we have *The Poets and the Poetry of the Century: William Morris to Robert Buchanan*, edited by A. H. Miles (Hutchinson).—*Lessing's The Education of the Human Race*, translated by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson (Kegan Paul).—*The Principles of Chess*, by J. Mason (Cox).—*Chalfont St. Giles, Past and Present*, by P. W. Phipps (Bentley).—*From Kitchen to Garret*, by J. E. Pantou (Ward & Downey).—*The Old Testament and its Contents*, by J. Robertson, D.D. (Black).—and *Grundriss der griechischen Geschichte nebst Quellenkunde*, by Dr. R. Pöhlmann (Williams & Norgate).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Andrews's (C. F.) *The Relation of Christianity to the Conflict between Capital and Labour*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Barnett's (A. T.) *The Shadow of Heaven*, Sermons, 3/6 cl.
Brooke's (Stopford A.) *The Old Testament and Modern Life*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Cambridge Bible for Schools: Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah, Notes by Rev. A. B. Davidson, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Knight's (W.) *The Arch of Titus and the Spoils of the Temple*, 2/6 (Bypaths of Bible Knowledge).
Lea's (H. C.) *A History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church*, Vol. 3, roy. 8vo. 15/ cl.
Shaw's (W. F.) *Sermon Sketches for the Christian Year*, 3/ cl.
Tauler's (Dr. J.) *Golden Thoughts on the Higher Life*, Golden Thoughts from the Book of Spiritual Poverty, cr. 8vo. 2/ each, cl.
Watt's (A. C. P.) *Twenty-five Years' Mission Life on Tanna*, New Hebrides, Biographical Sketch, &c., by Leggatt, 6/ Law.

Furse's (Capt. A. D.) *A Tabular Précis of Military Law*, 4to. 10/ net.

Fine Art.

Browning's (Robert) *Poetical Works*, with Portraits in India Paper, cr. 8vo. 25/ cl.

Muther's (R.) *History of Modern Painting*, Vol. 3, 18/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Euripides' *Tragedies in English Verse*, by A. S. Way, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.

Shakespeare's *Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, and Sonnets*, Savoy Edition, ed. by Rev. W. J. Lottie, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Fearenside's (C. S.) *England under the Stuarts, 1603-1688*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.

Smith, George, of Coalville, *The Story of an Enthusiast*, by E. Hodder, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Bensly's (R. L.) *Our Journey to Sinal*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Gregorovius's (F.) *The Island of Capri, a Mediterranean Idyll*, translated by M. D. Fairbairn, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Wells's (J.) *Travel Pictures from Palestine*, imp. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Philology.

MacCauley's (C.) *An Introductory Course in Japanese*, 10/6 cl.

Plautus's *The Pseudolus*, edited, with Notes and Introduction, by H. W. Auden, 12mo. 3/ cl.

Robinson's (C. H.) *Specimens of Hausa Literature*, 4to. 10/

Yañez's (J. B.) *Spanish Composition*, 32mo. 2/ cl.

Science.

Darlington's *Handbooks: The Birds, Wild Flowers, Ferns, &c.*, of North Wales, cr. 8vo. 2/ swd.

Henslow's (Rev. G.) *How to Study Wild Flowers*, 2/6 cl.

Tutt's (J. W.) *British Butterflies, a Popular Handbook for Young Students and Collectors*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

General Literature.

Bedford (H. L.) and Green's (R. E.) *Enid's Ugly Duckling*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Bourdillon's (Rev. F.) *The Voice of the People, some Proverbs and Common Sayings Examined*, &c., 2/ cl.

Comrie's (M. S.) *Manor Combe*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Crawford's (R.) *Jo of Auchendorras, a Novel*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Gould's (Nat) *The Magpie Jacket, a Tale of the Turf*, 2/

Kennard's (Mrs. E.) *The Sorrows of a Golfer's Wife*, 2/6 cl.
Kuppard's (S.) *The Rickerton Medal*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Lamb's (R.) *Not Quite a Lady*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Mansford's (C. J.) *Under the Naga Banner*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Oxley's (J. M.) *On the World's Roof*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Quaker Grandmother, A., by Iota, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Roberts's (Sir R. H.) *Handicapped*, a Novel, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Sagon's (A.) *A Fair Palmist*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Scan's (Rev. R. G.) *The First False Step*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Thynne's (R.) *Matthew Flinders; or, How We Have Australia*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Turgenev's (I.) *Virgin Soil*, translated by C. Garnett, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 6/ net.
Unique Reciter, compiled and edited by J. J. Nesbitt, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Körte (G.): *I Rilievi delle Urne etrusche*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 40m.
Zimmermann (M. G.): *Kunstgeschichte des Altertums bis zum Ende der romanischen Epoche*, 2m.

Drama.

Richepin (J.): *Théâtre Chimérique*, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Brandes (G.): *Aus dem Reiche des Absolutismus*, 4m.
Moucheron (Comte de): *Sainte Elisabeth d'Aragon*, 7fr. 50.
Vérité, La, *sur la Guerre de Madagascar*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Stein (F.): *Die Völkerstämme der Germanen nach römischer Darstellung*, 1m. 80.
Suetonii Tranquilli (C.) *Vita Divi Claudii*, instr. H. Smilida, 4m. 20.

General Literature.

Buxy (B. de): *Le Grillon du Manoir*, 3fr.
D'Arthéz (D.): *Aux Jours d'Épreuve*, 2fr. 50.
Dombre (R.): *Cousine Bas-Bleu*, 2fr.

THE BERNE CONGRESS.

Berne, August 29, 1896.

It is now possible to form some opinion as to the results of the Eighteenth International Literary Congress, which was held here and has just come to an end. In England it seems to be the general opinion that the Congress is a mere "talking-shop" of a pattern too familiar. As to this, it must be remembered in the first place that the Berne Convention itself was due to the initiative of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, which is the governing body of the Congress. A paper published last year by the Association on the occasion of the meeting at Dresden gives a full account of the various resolutions of the successive Congresses and their results. From this report we gather that the numerous copyright laws which have been passed on the Continent during recent years have invariably been influenced by the spirit of the resolutions passed at the International Congress. The latest example is a new enactment by the Prince of Monaco in terms closely similar to those of which the Association is likely to approve.

The principal members of the Congress were a group of advocates of the Paris bar, many of them pupils of M. Eugène Pouillet, who is the most important member of the group and the President of the Association. These were supported by a number of representatives of societies of authors, journalists, artists, photographers, and booksellers (chiefly French), and of the French departments of Justice and Education, a delegate from the English Society of Comparative Legislation, and a few professors of the University of Berne.

The first paper of any importance which was read was that of M. Georges Maillard, of the Paris bar, on the work accomplished by the diplomatic conference held at Paris in the spring of the present year. But little could be done there on account of the attitude of the British and Norwegian representatives, who insisted that no important change should be made. Nevertheless, the period during which works are protected against unauthorized translation was assimilated to that of ordinary copyright, on the single condition that an authorized translation is made within ten years; and the article of the Convention relating to articles in newspapers and other periodical publications was made considerably more definite and stringent (although an express reservation of rights is still required). These alterations, which are in accordance with the existing British law, were not accepted by Norway. The signatory powers, with the exception of Great Britain, also bound themselves to certain

interpretations of the existing clauses of the Convention, which are believed to be in accordance with the sense which our Courts place upon them. Finally, the conference expressed certain *vœux* for desired changes in the law, the most interesting of which states the necessity of penal legislation for the repression of the forgery of authors' names, signatures, and marks of identification. The Congress expressed hopes that the resolutions of the conference may be ratified, and that the reform of the law of copyright, which is now well started in Germany, may extend to Great Britain also. It is possible, if the Authors' Society, the English Copyright Association, and other bodies could be induced to agree, that something might be done in this direction, though the inefficiency of Parliament as a legislative machine renders the success of any reform to which any of our parliamentary busybodies might raise an objection more than doubtful. The discussion of this paper was followed by that of a series dealing with the means by which the Berne Convention may be made effective. Perhaps the most interesting of these was that of M. Alexandre Beaume, of the Paris bar, which treated of the drama, and contained a most remarkable account of the success of the French Society of Dramatic Authors, which during the last year collected (in round numbers) four millions of francs for its members.

Various resolutions were passed in connexion with these papers. The Congress pronounced in favour of the protection of works of architecture like other works of art, of the federation of societies of dramatic authors for purposes of mutual assistance, and of the formation of a bureau in each country to give legal advice on the subject of copyright elsewhere. M. Gaye read a paper on the question of copyright in newspaper articles, which is apparently less efficiently safeguarded on the Continent than it is in Great Britain. A principal part in the discussion was taken by M. Albert Bataille, of the *Figaro*, who went so far as to claim that there ought to be copyright in news—say for a period of twenty-four hours. The one exception which was generally admitted was that of political articles. In the result, the Congress expressed itself in favour of a more extended copyright in articles, even such as M. Bataille called by the expressive term "informations brutales." Of the subsequent subjects, most interest was excited by the draft model copyright law of the Association which had been drawn up by M. Georges Maillard. This was not finally adopted, but many points were discussed and elucidated. Most opposition was roused by the clause providing that copyright should last for eighty years after the death of the author, a term which has been introduced in deference to the Spanish legislation, which has already adopted it. The term was finally accepted by the majority of the Congress after considerable discussion, the British, Greek, and Roumanian delegates, and M. Bataille entering a formal protest. The draft is intended to serve to some extent as a model for countries which desire to amend their legislation, or to bring it up to the standard of the Berne Convention.

Another paper of some interest was read by M. Albert Vannois, of the Paris bar. It dealt with the rights of the unpaid creditors of an author to the possession of his unpublished manuscript, sketches, &c. The author of the paper declared in favour of the principle, which is already part of our law, that such things are not liable to seizure for debt. A lively discussion followed, the opposition being led by M. Wauwermans, a well-known Belgian advocate. The matter was finally referred to a committee for discussion, and is to be brought up again next year. M. Georges Harmand, also of the Paris bar, read a paper on the difficult questions of law which arise in connexion with the collaboration of authors in the production of the same work. He was of opinion that in the

case of the death of one of the co-authors, as soon as the rights of his legatees have come to an end, all the rights connected with the work ought to accrue to the surviving collaborators. The Congress, however, thought that this would be to convert the matter into a kind of lottery, and rejected the suggestion.

M. Davanne, the president and representative of the Society of French Photographers, dealt with the property in photographic negatives, expressing the opinion that, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, the negative ought to be the property of the photographer. He was answered by Herr Bruno Meyer in a paper which was sent by the Congress of German Photographers sitting at Trèves during the same week. The question was remitted for further consideration. Another idea of M. Davanne—that of the protection of scientific ideas—seems to be wholly impracticable, since the paternity of an idea is hardly ever traceable, and if it were, the power of its author to prevent others from making use of it would be wholly detrimental to the progress of the world. Mr. Ocker, of the American Copyright League, showed that efforts are still being made in the United States to confine copyright to native authors, although the league has hitherto been able to frustrate them. No resolution was arrived at in relation to the paper of M. Mark, of the Paris bar, in favour of a perpetual royalty, to be given to the author on the expiration of his copyright, strictly so called. The draft law of M. Pouillet on the contract of publication was put off till next year. The Congress decided to meet next year at Monaco in April, on the invitation of the Prince.

WHERE WAS DISPARGUM?

The theory of a "Belgic Thuringian kingdom" seems to be quite untenable. There is nothing to support it—no mention anywhere of a Thuringian settlement, or chieftain, or war, on the left bank of the Lower Rhine, beyond the presence of Thuringians amongst the promiscuous German invaders who came to stay when the empire was breaking to pieces. Some writers take Gregory's reference to Dispargum on the Thuringian border as sufficient proof that there was a Thuringia where they want to find a Dispargum—on the Scheldt—but will not look for a Dispargum where Thuringia was and is. Dr. Jessopp cannot intend to connect the word "Thoringi" with the word "Tungri." Gregory says:—

"Hanc nobis notitiam de Francis memorati historici reliquere, regibus non nominatis. Tradunt enim multi eosdem de Pannonia fuisse digressos. Et primum quidem litora [the left bank] Rheni amnis incoluisse: de hinc, transacto Rheno, Thuringiam transmesse: ibique juxta pagos vel civitates, reges crinitos super se creavisse..... Ferunt etiam tunc Chlogionem utilem ac nobilissimum in gente sua regem Francorum fuisse, qui apud Dispargum castrum habitabat, quod est in termino Thoringorum. In his autem partibus, id est ad meridionalem plagam [a marked opposition, to bring the reader back towards the country where Gregory lived and wrote], habitabant Romani, usque Ligerim fluvium."

The suggestions in brackets make the words of Gregory accord with facts, which a "Belgic Thuringia" does not. The westward stream of migration had set in long before forty thousand "Sicambrians" were transported by the Romans from the left to the right bank of the Rhine, a few years before the birth of Christ. This is one out of many instances of the wholesale ejection of Germans from Germania Inferior, and Gregory's account of the wanderings of tribes whom he calls Franks, and who may well have been ancestors of Franks, is very credible if he meant that they settled in Germania Inferior, thence crossed to the right bank, and there (surely not in the Belgic lands!) first elected their "reges crinitos." If Gregory had written in short paragraphs he would have begun a new one with the words "In his autem

partibus," for he is passing from Franks to Romans, and beginning a more circumstantial narrative.

I am obliged to Dr. Jessopp for his information; but it is impossible to accept the second Thuringia, or a Dispargum on the Scheldt.

L. SERGEANT.

MISSING MSS. OF GILDAS.

Tottenham, August 24, 1896.

I. JOHN LELAND's commission to inspect monastic libraries dated from 1533, and he tells us in the twenty-fifth chapter of his '*Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*' (p. 41, ed. Anthony Hall, Oxon, 1709) of the ardour of research that inflamed him when about to enter the library of Glastonbury Abbey, and how, "salutato loci numine, per dies aliquot omnes forulos curiosissimè excussit." In his chapter about Gildas (*op. cit.* p. 55) he laments his failure to discover a MS. of the '*Excidium*' at Norwich, and goes on: "Spes fere certe erat si non Ventæ, saltem Glossoburgi aliquid invenirem, at eventit ut ne pagellam quidem offenderim." Now Polydore Vergil, who had been Archdeacon of Wells since 1508, published his edition of Gildas in 1525; consequently, we may assert that within ten years of the date of this imprimatur was discovered, by an antiquary who had authority, leisure, and freedom for research, that the library of the abbey of Glastonbury no longer possessed either the copy of the Canterbury MS. of the eleventh century that was made about A.D. 1400, and is now in the Cambridge University Library, or the '*Liber Gildæ de Excidio Britannie*' catalogued in the '*Numerus Librorum Glastoniensis Ecclesie*' of 1248 (*vide Athenæum*, No. 3589, August 8th, 1896, p. 194). The last-named MS., as I have observed already, has long since been lost sight of.

II. Polydore Vergil, addressing himself in his preface to Cuthbert Tunstall, who was Bishop of London from 1522 to 1530, and speaking of the difficulty he had in getting a copy of Gildas, says:—

".....tandem, mihi quærenti, in manus incidit, ex quo.....minus cepi fructus quam putaram quod ille in historia admodum brevis fuerit. At tu, optime episcopo,.....haud multo post alterum codicem, omnibus vestigiis indagatum, reperisti."

With the help of these two MSS. the Archdeacon of Wells constructed his text. It agrees sometimes with the Sawley and Avranches MSS. in opposition to both members of the Cottonian family; at others the contrary is the case, while in three important points enumerated by Prof. Mommsen ("M. G. H.," *Chronica Minora*, III. i. p. 19) it agrees with the extant Glastonbury MS. in differing from the Cottonian MS. and in one from the Avranches MS. One of the two MSS. used by the archdeacon is certainly in existence; the other one, which Prof. Mommsen infers "prope accessisse ad Abrincensem sed longe afuisse ab interpolationis statu eo quem hic præ se fert," is missing.

III. John Leland, in his '*Collectanea de Rebus Britannicis*' (ed. Hearne, London, 1770), vol. iii. (4), p. 68, gave a list of eighteen books that he saw in the library at Battle Abbey, and noted that "Gildas tantum in indice visus est."

IV. The greater part of the notice of Gildas that appears in Bishop Tanner's '*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*' (ed. Wilkins, 1748) is taken either from the MS. of John Leland's '*Commentarii*' or else from the imprint of it just now cited. Four works are ascribed to Gildas in Tanner's note (g, p. 320): two of these—'*De Immortalitate Animæ*' and '*De Gestis Britonum*,' namely—had not been seen by Tanner (so, at least, we may infer from his omission to give the commencement of either MS.); the two others—'*De Excidio Britannie*' and '*In sui temporis clerum*'—are said to begin with "In hac epistola quicquid" and "Britannia habet sacerdotes" respectively. David Wilkins's

longer note to this chapter (l. p. 321) commences thus: "Extant a Gilda Badonico scripta 'Epistola de Excidio Britanniae,' MS. Norw. More 289, imp. in pr., et 'Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiastici,'" &c. This title ('Epistola,' &c.) is one imposed by Wilkins; the MS. *imperfectus* in *pr*incipio), Moore 289, is 'Liber S. Gildæ Abbatis et Historiographi Anglorum,' i.e., the younger Glastonbury MS. of the 'Excidium' and 'Epistola,' which is now in the Cambridge University Library.*

The 'De Gestis Britonum' mentioned by Tanner may, perhaps, be that copy of Gildas that was noticed by John Boston, a monk of Bury, whose 'Catalogus Scriptorum Ecclesie,' written towards the end of the fifteenth century, was printed by David Wilkins in his preface to Tanner's 'Bibliotheca.' Respecting Gildas, Boston says: "Gildas Historiographus floruit.....et scripsit de gestis Britonum historiam. Pr. Britannia. Fin. fecerunt." Boston omitted to give the resting-place of this MS. *Britannia* occurs (ed. Mommsen) cap. i. p. 27, l. 7 ("habet Britannia rectores"), and cap. iii. p. 28, l. 6 ("Britannia insula"); *fecerunt* occurs cap. cix. p. 84, l. 38; cap. lxxx. p. 71, l. 20; cap. lxxiii. p. 68, l. 10, and cap. lxx. p. 65, l. 20 (the last is found only in the Avranches MS., the order of the words being changed). In all probability Boston's MS. rejected the preface (cap. i.) and the capitulations (cap. ii.), and commenced with cap. iii. of the modern text. If it ended with "fecerunt (sibi reges)," cap. cix., we may suppose that its abrupt termination was due to the loss of its last folio. This MS. also is missing.

A. ANSCOMBE.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. announce 'Sentimental Tommy: the Story of his Boyhood,' by Mr. J. M. Barrie, 'What Cheer!' by Mr. W. Clark Russell, 'A Puritan's Wife,' by Mr. Max Pemberton, 'Mrs. Cliff's Yacht,' by Mr. Frank Stockton, 'The Rogue's March,' by Mr. E. W. Hornung, 'The Black Watch,' by Mr. Archibald Forbes; and a cheap edition of Mr. Forbes's 'Memories and Studies of War and Peace,'—two new volumes of the 'Century Science Series,' edited by Sir Henry Roscoe, viz., 'Humphry Davy, Poet and Philosopher,' by Dr. T. E. Thorpe; and 'Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection,' by Mr. Edward B. Poulton, 'Songs for Soldiers and Sailors,' by Mr. John Farmer, 'Ballads and Songs,' by William Makepeace Thackeray, with original illustrations by Mr. H. M. Brock, 'The Story of my Life,' by Sir Richard Temple, with portraits, 2 vols.,—the sixth and concluding volume of 'Social England,' edited by Dr. Traill, 'The Story of the Sea,' edited by Q. 2 vols., illustrated, 'Battles of the Nineteenth Century,' 2 vols., illustrated,—the following illustrated stories: 'Merry Girls of England,' by Mrs. L. T. Meade; 'Shod with Silence' and 'The Phantom of the River,' by Mr. Edward S. Ellis; 'To the Death,' by Mr. R. D. Chetwode; 'Lights of Sydney: an Australian Romance,' by Miss Lilian Turner; and 'The Capture of the Estrella: a Tale of the Slave Trade,' by Commander Claud Harding, R.N.,—and the yearly volumes of their numerous serials.

During the coming publishing season Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue the following works. In *Belles-lettres*: 'Modern French Masters: a Series of Biographical and Critical Reviews,' by American artists, with wood engravings by Mr. Timothy Cole and others, edited by Mr. John C. Van Dyke, 'In Bohemia with Du Maurier,'

* It is owing to the kindness of the Cambridge Librarian, Mr. Francis Jenkinson, that I am able to identify with absolute certainty Dd-1 in the University Library with the book described by Wilkins as More 289. Mr. Jenkinson has informed me that the Glastonbury volume reached Cambridge with the rest of Bishop Moore's library in 1715 (which was the year after Moore's death) and that the heading of the pages of No. 17 in it is simply "Gest Gildæ."

by Mr. Felix Moscheles, illustrated with original drawings by Mr. George Du Maurier,—Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' translated by Mr. A. G. Foster-Barham, illustrated by Mr. W. A. Phillips, 'Talks about Autographs,' by Mr. George Birkbeck Hill, with portraits and facsimiles,—and 'Architecture in Italy from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century,' by Raffaele Cattaneo, translated by the Contessa Isabel Curtis-Cholmeley in Bernani, with photographic frontispiece and illustrations. In History: 'The Year after the Armada, and other Historical Studies,' by Major Martin A. Sharp Hume, illustrated, 'The Inner Life of the House of Commons,' a record extracted from the writings of William White, with a preface note by his son, 'Mark Rutherford,' and an introduction by Mr. Justin McCarthy, 'Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities,' by the Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, assisted by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor, and others, with an introduction by Miss Frances E. Willard, 'The Report of the Recess Committee: a Round Table Conference,' by Mr. Horace Plunkett and others, 'Richard Cobden and Free Trade,' by M. P. Leroy-Beaulieu, Mr. Henry Dunkley, Dr. Theodor Barth, Mr. Leonard Courtney, and Mr. Charles Villiers, with an introduction by Mr. Richard Gowing, and the following volumes of the 'Story of the Nations': 'The Balkans,' by Mr. W. Miller; 'British India,' by Mr. R. W. Frazer; 'Modern France,' by André Le Bon, translated by Miss Bella Duffy; and 'Canada,' by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. In the 'Children's Study,' illustrated by frontispieces, 'A Child's History of England,' by Miss Frances E. Cook; 'A Child's History of Ireland,' edited by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien; and 'A Child's History of Germany,' by Mrs. Kate Freiligrath Kroeger, will appear. In Biography: 'A Village Politician: the Life Story of John Buckley,' with an introduction, 'The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bülow,' edited by his wife, selected and translated by Miss Constance Bache, with portraits, 'My Long Life,' by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, with portraits, 'The Life of General Gordon,' by Mr. D. C. Boulger, illustrated, 'Forerunners of Modern Socialism during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century,' by Messrs. Karl Kantsky and E. Bernstein, translated from the revised German edition, 'Twelve Bad Women,' a companion volume to 'Twelve Bad Men,' illustrated, 'Hain Friswell: the Story of his Life,' written by his daughter, Miss Laura Hain Friswell, to which is added a selection of his essays, and in 'The New Irish Library,' 'Bishop Doyle,' by Mr. M. MacDonagh. In Travel: 'Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand,' by Mr. Arthur P. Harper, with pictures and maps, 'The Island of Capri: a Mediterranean Elysium,' by Ferdinand Gregorovius, translated by Mr. M. Douglas Fairbairn, 'Climbing Reminiscences of the Dolomites,' by Leone Sinigaglia, translated by Miss Mary Alice Vialls, with an introduction by Mr. Edmund J. Garwood, illustrated, 'Rambles in Galloway,' by Mr. Malcolm McL. Harper, illustrated, and 'On the Nile with a Camera,' by Mr. Anthony Wilkin, illustrated. In Fiction: 'The Grey Man,' by Mr. S. R. Crockett, illustrated by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., 'Brer Mortal,' by Mr. J. Hancock, illustrated, 'School in Fairyland,' by Mrs. E. H. Strain, illustrated by Mr. Leslie Brooke, 'His First Year at School,' by Mr. Alfred West, 'Queer People: a Book about Brownies and Others,' by Mr. Palmer Cox, illustrated, 'Tales of Ind,' by Mr. T. Rama Krishna, with an introduction by the Hon. Rev. W. Miller, 'Fairy Tales from Finland,' translated by Miss Ella R. Christie, from the Swedish of Zac Topelius, with illustrations by Miss Ada Holland, 'His Native Wife,' by Mr. Louis Becke, and 'The Altruist,' by Ouida (both in the 'Century Library'), 'An Impossible Person,' by

Miss Constance Cotterill (in the 'Autonym Library'), 'Rada,' by Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco and Signor George de Sarmento; 'The Piebald Horse, and other Stories,' by Mr. Arthur Burrell; and 'Le Selve,' by Ouida ('Half-Crown Novels'), 'In a Man's Mind,' by Mr. John Reay Watson; 'The Herb-Moon,' by John Oliver Hobbes; and 'A Daughter of the Fen,' by Mr. J. T. Bealby ('Six-Shilling Novels'), and 'Passports,' by Mr. I. J. Armstrong (a 'Little Novel'). Also 'Bards of the Gael and Gall,' edited by Dr. George Sigerson, 'Without Prejudice,' by Mr. I. Zangwill, 'Cat and Bird Stories,' from the *Spectator*, with an introduction by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, 'The Shadow-Show,' by Mr. Peter S. Newell, illustrated, and 'A Roll of Thoughts selected from the Works of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.'

The autumn announcements of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers include 'The Unjust Steward,' by Mrs. Oliphant, 'Catalina' and 'Playmates,' by L. T. Meade, 'The Black Tor: a Tale of the Reign of James I.,' by G. Manville Fenn, 'Philippa,' by Mrs. Molesworth, 'The Girl at the Dower House, and Afterward,' by Agnes Giberne, 'Swept Out to Sea,' by D. Ker, 'Young Denys: a Story of the Days of Napoleon,' by Eleanor C. Price, 'A Soldier of the Legion,' by D. Lawson Johnstone, 'Two Boy Tramps,' by J. Macdonald Oxley, 'Outskerry: the Story of an Island,' by Helen Waters, 'Abigail Templeton,' by Mrs. Marshall, 'Through Thick and Thin,' by Andrew Home, 'The Romance of Commerce: a Story of the Rise of some of the Great Trading Companies,' by J. Macdonald Oxley, 'The Romance of Industry and Invention, comprising Chapters on Iron and Steel, Big Guns, Evolution of the Cycle, Telegraph, &c.,' edited by R. Cochrane, in their series of popular biographies: 'Four Great Philanthropists: Shaftesbury, Peabody, Howard, and Oberlin,' and 'Two Royal Lives: Queen Victoria and William I., German Emperor, and his Successors,' and 'Chaucer's 'Knights Tale,' with life and notes.

Messrs. Skeffington & Son announce 'Concerning the Church,' by Canon Hammond, 'The Golden Gate,' by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, 'Gleanings, Spiritual, Doctrinal, and Practical,' by Canon Hutchings, 'The Commonplace Man and the Kingdom of Heaven: a Book for the Disheartened,' by Mr. T. E. Young, B.A., 'Sermon Sketches for the Christian Year,' by the Rev. W. F. Shaw, 'Doctrine and Duty,' by the Rev. A. B. W. Wharton, 'The Shadow of Heaven,' by the Rev. A. T. Barnett, 'Sermons and Addresses in Town and Country,' by the Rev. W. Jefferys Hills, and 'Where is the True Church? a Book for the People,' by the Rev. J. W. H. Heslop.

"CATONIS NOBILE LETUM."

HAVING a reasonable explanation to offer of what has offended Horatian commentators, from time immemorial almost, I ask permission to submit my view of Hor., Od. i. 12, 35-36. There can be little doubt as to the inappropriateness of pitchforking Cato of *Utica* into that passage; his name, between the names which precede and follow it, reminds one of the abomination of desolation, standing where it ought not. The Cato whom we want there is the elder, the famous censor; but then there is the difficulty about the "nobile letum." What, however, if *letum* be not the right word? What if the proper word be *dictum*, and the reference be to the "famous dictum," which was "Delenda est Carthago"? In that case the "Regulum," which immediately succeeds in the ode, follows as naturally as a foal its dam. Of course emendation, without good cause shown, is to be sternly discountenanced and suppressed. But let the following considerations have their due weight.

Several MSS. are at orthographical variance as regards the first half of *le-tum* (if we so

divide it for argument's sake); and some—Keller's and Holder's $\text{F}\gamma(1)\pi(1)$, for instance—show *lec-tum*, introducing the *c* which we want. Bear in mind, now, that initial *l* and initial *d* (as in the misreading of *ductore* for *luctore*, Od. iv. 4, 66) are liable to be interchanged, and that copyists would have been far more likely to think of Cato the younger and his death at Utica than of Cato the elder and his sayings, and the substitution of *letum* for *dictum* becomes, if not approximately certain, at any rate highly probable. Add to this that *nobile*, the word preceding the hypothetical *dictum*, ends with *le*; and it is a common experience that the last syllable of one word should be substituted by inadvertence for the first of another immediately following, especially if such substitution produces a term answering, as it were, to the copyist's expectation.

Reflect, again, that though the death of Cato of Utica is to us a sufficiently ancient event, it was to Horace an occurrence of yesterday; and although it might well be made, as it was by Cicero, a subject to write about, it was not more likely to be mentioned in an enumeration of Rome's ancient personages, between a Tarquin and a Regulus, than the death of Sir John Moore would have been likely to be mentioned by a poet of his day, in an enumeration of famous English historic characters, between William the Conqueror and Warwick the King-maker. And if anybody should be inclined to argue that it was just that very fact of its recent occurrence that caused Horace to introduce Cato of Utica's death, out of sheer admiration for the man and esteem for the cause for which he died, it is worth while to remark that in the only passage in which Horace undoubtedly refers to Cato of Utica, the reference is not very complimentary, even if it have not lurking about it a suspicion of a sneer: "*Et cuncta terrarum subacta, præter atrocem animum Catonis*," writes the lyricist (Od. ii. 1, 24), and nobody can say that *atrocem* (an epithet which Horace applies only to Tydides and to the Dog-star, besides Cato of Utica) is expressive of the very highest appreciation. It is true that some commentators consider the "*si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo exiguae togæ simulat textore Catonem, virtutemne representet moresque Catonis?*" of Epist. i. 19, 12-14, to apply to him of Utica; but then they support their view by quoting this very disputed "*Catonis nobile letum*," and it is a question whether Horace does not again indulge in a slight sneer at the Utican who aped his great-grandfather's externals.

On the other hand, we know from (S. i. 2, 32) "*inquit sententia dia Catonis*," and we may infer from (Epist. ii. 2, 116-7) "*vocabula..... priscis memorata Catonibus*" and ('A. P.,' 56) "*lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit*," that Horace was acquainted with, and quoted on occasion, the sayings of Cato the Censor; so that altogether, I think, a fair case has been made out for *dictum* instead of *letum*.

ROBERT BLACK.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

39, Paternoster Row, Sept. 1, 1896.

In your issue of August 29th you publish a note in reference to the correspondence between the Publishers' Association and the Associated Booksellers which is not quite accurate. You say that the booksellers asked the Publishers' Association to discuss three proposals, namely, "that all books published at net prices should be sold at full prices, that a discount greater than 25 per cent. on books published on the old terms should be forbidden, and that single copies of books published at 7s. 6d. should be sold to the trade at better terms," and that the Association declined to discuss them. You omit, however, the most important part of the proposal, namely, that in reference

to the first and second points "steps should be taken to enforce them." The only suggestion made for enforcing these regulations involved coercion or boycotting in some form, and it was this that the council of the Publishers' Association were not willing to discuss. The general question will come up again before the Publishers' Association in the autumn, and no doubt before the Booksellers' Association also, and should any feasible solution be found, it will be welcomed by the publishers no less than by the booksellers themselves. C. J. LONGMAN.

* * Mr. Longman's explanation certainly goes far to account for a backwardness on the side of the Publishers' Association which, apart from such an addition to the proposals, as we understood them, seemed unaccountable.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BUXTON.

I.

THE Library Association having been invited from time to time to meet at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Paris, Cardiff, and many other important cities, has this year decided to introduce an innovation by arranging for a meeting independent of local invitation and hospitalities. Accordingly, Buxton was chosen as a quiet centre and as a pleasant health resort. The meeting was attended by a large number of members, being librarians, members of library committees, and others interested in books and library methods, as well as by the President, Mr. H. Rawson; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. R. Tedder (Athenæum Club); and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Y. W. Mac Alister (Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society).

The chair was taken at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, September 1st, by the President. In the course of his address he said that the library with whose administration he was connected was not the first free library in Manchester, for a wise and liberal merchant prince more than 250 years ago founded an institution which had been an exemplar to a number of similar benefactors. Humphrey Chetham, whose library was opened free to the public on the 5th of August, 1656, has had in recent times very worthy successors in Mr. Henry Tate, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Rylands, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and others. During the last twelve months about 100,000l. have been expended in donations of money, gifts of books, and library buildings erected or enlarged, and during the same period no fewer than fifty public free libraries have been projected, founded, or opened in the United Kingdom. At the present time Manchester and Salford possess half a million of volumes of books for the free use of the inhabitants. The President then reviewed the principal events of the work of the Association during the past year. The official organ of the Association—the *Library*—had rendered valuable services to bibliography and library economy. The preparation of the draft Bill to amend the Acts relating to Public Libraries and Museums had involved no little labour. It contained many excellent provisions, some of them equally new and important. That it had not been placed before Parliament arose from the fact that Government Bills had crowded out all the attempts of private members. The efforts made by the Council to secure a charter of incorporation were likely to be crowned by success. No more important task was before the Association than the instruction and training of future librarians, and the work of the summer school would surely command the warm sympathy and approval of all the members. The result of the appeal on the part of the Manchester Free Libraries Committee before the highest Court of the realm against the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who claimed income tax, under schedule A of the Income Tax Act, 1842, on the annual value of

four library buildings in Manchester, was one highly gratifying to the corporation of that city.

The report of the Council, which was then submitted, showed that the present membership of the Association amounted to 535. The Cardiff meeting of 1895 would be remembered as one of the most successful of a long series. At that meeting two important steps were taken, the first being the resolution to apply for a charter of incorporation, and the second the decision to revise the constitution. This revision, as far as could be judged from a short experience, would prove that the new constitution would introduce many improvements in the business arrangements. Arising out of the new constitution was the question of elections to the newly created fellowship of the Association. The Council were authorized at once to elect all eligible members, and after much anxiety they came to the conclusion that they should content themselves with only electing to the fellowship the present and past presidents of the Association. They felt that the fellowship should be a distinction in the library world, and that it should be conferred in future on but a limited number. Drafts of the proposed charter of incorporation and of the petition to the Crown had been prepared, and the petition had been duly presented to Her Majesty in Council, and it was hoped that the decision would be favourable. The only special publication of the year had been the 'Guide to the Adoption of the Acts,' by Mr. Fovargue. The guide contained in a clear and condensed form everything that needed to be known by persons desiring to get the Acts adopted anywhere. As there were three distinct ways in which the Acts might be adopted, it was evident that some guidance was necessary. After nearly two years of costly litigation, during which time the Manchester Corporation had taken their case from court to court, and finally to the House of Lords, the Income Tax Commissioners had been defeated and ordered to pay the whole of the costs. It was scarcely necessary to enlarge on the importance of this decision to the public libraries of the country. Some three hundred members of the American Library Association proposed to visit England in 1897, and it was resolved that the occasion should be taken to hold an International Conference in London in July. Invitations to the conference would be sent to all important libraries throughout the world. Twenty-two places had adopted the Acts since the last annual meeting. The treasurer's report and accounts were also submitted. The consideration of the report was deferred to a business meeting on Thursday.

The President then called upon Mr. T. C. Abbott, Deputy Chairman of the Manchester Free Libraries Committee, to read a paper on 'The Relations of Public Libraries to other Educational Institutions.' He said that the history of the public library movement during the past forty-five years and the recent authoritative pronouncement in regard to it would justify the inclusion of a public library in a comprehensive list of educational institutions. No town or district should be without its public library, and all libraries, however modest, should provide some accommodation for reading and study apart from the general public reading-room. The children in the elementary schools should not be forgotten, and the authorities should provide a department to be entirely devoted to literature suited to their age, and supplementing the teaching in the schools. A discussion followed, in which the relation between the school boards and libraries was specially dwelt upon.

Mr. W. Crowther (Derby Public Library) read a paper on 'The Library at Chatsworth.' In view of the visit which the Association was to make to the "Palace of the Peak," it was desirable that something should be said about the house and the magnificent library it contained. The house was acquired by the Caven-

dish family about the middle of the sixteenth century. The library was the growth of the literary accumulations of many successive members of the house. The chief treasure was the 'Liber Veritatis' of Claude le Lorrain. The valuable collection of plays formerly belonging to J. P. Kemble contained a remarkable series of Shakspearean quartos. The library was specially rich in early Italian literature and first editions of the classics.

The literary and antiquarian interests of Buxton were dealt with in a paper by Mr. T. A. Sarjant (Buxton Public Library).

'Days v. Issues, or Reading as Measured by Time,' was the title of an interesting technical paper by Mr. W. J. Minto (Perth Public Library). The time occupied in reading books was a better measure for statistical purposes than merely counting the number of volumes issued.

In the afternoon Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester) read a note on an English and Welsh translation from Martial, printed by John Aweley at London in 1571, of which the only known copy was in the Chetham Library, Manchester. It was a broadside containing the Latin poet's description of the happy life, and Mr. Axon was able to identify the translator as Simont Vychan, one of the four who received the chief bardic degree at the Eisteddfod of 1568.

Mr. Frank Campbell (Printed Book Department, British Museum) followed with a paper styled 'Suggested Lines of Study for Students of Modern Bibliography,' in which, among other suggestions, he strongly urged the importance of adopting a common system of terminology.

Dr. Copinger (Manchester) read a paper on the work 'Imitatio Christi,' and exhibited six MSS., four of which were written in the lifetime of the author, and the others in the fifteenth century. He also exhibited some twenty or thirty printed editions published before the year 1500. Among these were the *editio princeps* printed by Zainer about 1471, and the edition of the first book printed about 1484. Dr. Copinger dealt with the considerations which had brought him to the conclusion that the Zainer edition was the first. He also referred to the question of authorship, and gave it as his opinion that the case had been almost entirely determined in favour of Thomas à Kempis.

Literary Gossip.

M. JUSSERAND has arranged with Mr. Unwin the publication of a translation by himself of his recent work on the subject of James I. and his love story, under the title of 'The Romance of a King's Life.' As in the case of M. Jusserand's former works, the final touches given to the English version enhance its historical importance, and illustrations (*e.g.*, a reproduction of Turner's 'Tantallon Castle') will be added. M. Jusserand will, for instance, definitely deliver himself on the vexed question, Did or did not the Scots king write poetry? which was first raised by Mr. J. T. Brown, and formed the basis of the long letter which M. Jusserand recently contributed to the *Athenæum*.

MESSRS. DENT & Co. have in the press a volume of 'Ballads of Brave Deeds,' by Canon H. D. Rawnsley, extolling modern deeds of heroism. Mr. G. F. Watts has written a prefatory note for the book, and kindly allowed the reproduction by photogravure of his picture 'The Happy Warrior.'

THE first volumes of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s "Temple Classics Series" will be Wordsworth's 'Prelude,' Bacon's 'Essays,' Sir

Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici' and 'Hydriotaphia,' and 'Gulliver's Travels.' The books will be printed in full, but suitably for pocket use. The series will be under the general editorship of Mr. Israel Gollancz.

It will be remembered that in 1895 the first part of the 'Liber Carminum Iambicorum' of St. Gregory of Nazianzus, edited by the late Father Bollig, S.J., was published; but it was feared that the death of this distinguished scholar would put an end to the work which he had only begun to print. We are glad, however, to see that Father Gismondi, S.J., has taken the matter in hand, and the second part of the edition of the Syriac text will shortly appear at Beirut. The work has been printed at the Catholic Press of that city, where copies will be obtainable.

'TANNHÄUSER, AND OTHER POEMS,' is the title of a new volume by Mr. Herbert Clarke, to be published in October by Mr. Bertram Dobell.

MR. FITZGERALD MOLLOY will contribute to the new volume of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, beginning the 16th of September, a serial story dealing with Russian life, entitled 'A Traitor's Triumph: a Modern Life-drama founded on Fact.'

MR. NUTT will publish for Christmas 'The Baba Lög,' an illustrated tale of European child-life in India, by the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, part author of 'Glimpses of India.' The frontispiece is a half-tone block of Sanichar, the boy suckled by a wolf—the original of Rudyard Kipling's Mowgli.

A TRANSLATION of a portion of Villani's chronicle is being prepared by Mr. P. H. Wicksteed and some of his friends.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. F. E. Baines (of Post Office fame), and some other expert writers are, we learn, to co-operate in a work called 'The Civilisation of our Day,' to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. It is intended to consist of some twenty-five original essays. Mr. James Samuelson is the editor.

AMENDED schemes for the reconstitution of Almondbury, Thornton, Thorne, Tadcaster, Sowerby, Rotherham, Ripon, Pontefract, Barnsley, Sheffield, and other endowed schools in Yorkshire, including girls' schools at Bradford and Skipton, have been issued by the Charity Commissioners. Most of these schemes provide for the representation of the County and District Councils on the governing bodies.

THE Commissioners have also drafted an amended scheme for Dulwich College, whereby a further sum of 1,000*l.* annually will be available out of the estates for the maintenance of the buildings, and the London County Council will be represented by two members on the governing body.

THE death of Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall at the age of sixty-seven removes the head of a large firm of publishers and newsagents. Mr. Marshall was, in fact, the pioneer of the railway bookstall trade, opening the first bookstall at Fenchurch Street Station in 1840. The extensive business done in this branch of the trade was, however, abandoned in 1860, on the rise of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. Since then

a large share of the wholesale news trade has been the principal characteristic of the house. Mr. Marshall was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Corporation, and a guardian for the City, to whose charities, and to those of the Wesleyan body, he was a generous and unobtrusive contributor.

'A HISTORY OF THE MUNROS' (Clan Rothaich), one of the most ancient clans in the Highlands, is now occupying the attention of Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, the Highland clan historian. MSS. and genealogical material accumulated by the late General Stewart Allan and the late Alex. Ross, Alness, as well as a collection of notes by the Rev. Dr. Aird, of Creich, are among the compiler's resources.

THE Rev. Dr. Martin, who was for two years connected with the American Embassy to China, and for a quarter of a century President of the Tungwen College, Peking, is the author of a new book on China. The title is 'A Cycle of Cathay; or, China, South and North, with Personal Reminiscences.' It will be published immediately by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

THE Baron Jérôme Pinchon, one of the most distinguished book-collectors and book-lovers in Europe, died at Paris last week, having attained his eighty-fourth year. He was born in 1812, the son of an eminent political writer, whose 'Lettres d'un Français à Pitt' attracted considerable attention on both sides of the Channel. The Baron Jérôme was one of Louis Philippe's *Auditeurs* of the Conseil d'État. After the revolution of 1848 he retired into private life, and devoted his fortune, taste, and leisure to collecting books, manuscripts, and *objets d'art*, as well as to the publication and republication of literary rarities, and to the composition of essays, of a rare antiquarian flavour, upon them. Many of these essays are contained in the *Bulletin de la Société des Bibliophiles Français*.

THE *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse*, of Lausanne, celebrated its hundredth anniversary in 1895. Its contributors intend to hold a jubilee commemoration of its hundred and first birthday, from October 7th to 9th, partly in Lausanne and partly in Geneva, to which a large number of the foreign contributors to the venerable review have been invited.

FROM Zurich is reported the death of Prof. Avenarius, a member of the learned family of Leipzig. He was born at Paris in 1843, and studied at Leipzig, where he remained for some time as a *Privatdozent*. In 1877 he was invited to succeed Dr. Windeband (now at Strasbourg) at the University of Zurich. For many years (since 1876) he edited the *Vierteljahrsschrift für Philosophie*, in which he had the co-operation of many scholars totally opposed to his own views on biology and physiology. His chief scientific works are the 'Kritik der reinen Erfahrung' (2 vols.) and the 'Weltbegriff.'

WE have to record the death of the noted Belgian scholar Prof. J. R. L. Delbœuf, of the École Normale des Humanités at Liège, who was the author of several treatises on hypnotism. He was born at that place in 1838.—We also hear from Germany of the death of Madame Else Schmieden ("E. Juncker"), the novelist.

Her most noteworthy work was published in 1882 under the title of 'Schleier der Maja.' She also wrote a number of interesting short stories. Her last novel, 'Götterlose Zeiten,' was published in 1893.

DR. ALBERT BACHMANN, the successor of the late Prof. L. Tobler at the University of Zurich, has been appointed principal editor of the 'Schweizerische Idiotikon,' the lexicographical work to which we called attention some time ago.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are Historical MSS. Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part I, MSS. of the Earl of Dartmouth, Part III. (1s. 5d.); Civil Service Commissioners, Fortieth Report (3d.); Post Office, Forty-second Report of the Postmaster-General (6d.); Education (England and Wales), Report, 1895-6 (4d.); Education, Schools in Receipt of Various Grants, and School Board Accounts (2s. 2d.); Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, Fortieth Detailed Report (2s. 2d.); Food Adulteration, Report and Evidence (2s. 6d.); also Four Ordinances under the Universities, Scotland, Act (1d. each); and various Reports on London Charities, e.g., Liberty of Old Artillery Ground (1d.).

SCIENCE

Deformities: a Treatise on Orthopædic Surgery, intended for Practitioners and Advanced Students. By A. H. Tubby, M.S. (Macmillan & Co.)

ENGLISH surgeons have long needed a clear and concise account of the various methods of treating deformities. This branch of surgery has been in the hands of specialists for many years, but it was overshadowed by the orthopædic-instrument maker to his own profit, to the surgeon's disgrace, and the patient's loss. These clouds, however, now seem to be lifting, and orthopædic surgery may be expected to attain to the respectable position occupied by ophthalmic surgery and by the higher branches of gynaecology. The specialty is claiming the attention of general surgeons. The British Orthopædic Society has a wholesome leaven of members who do not devote themselves entirely to any special line of practice, whilst in this country the works of Reeves and of Walsham and Kent Hughes are sufficient proofs of the interest taken in the subject by surgeons attached to general hospitals.

Mr. Tubby is so well known as an able surgeon, a first-rate pathologist, a careful collator of facts, and an able administrator, that much was expected when he announced that he was about to issue the present treatise on deformities; yet it is no matter of surprise that he has most fully maintained his reputation. Mr. Tubby has dedicated his book to the students of Guy's, though he is himself an assistant-surgeon at the Westminster Hospital. It would be interesting to know why the staff of the Royal Hospital was omitted; perhaps it stands to him in the light of a *sava noverca* rather than of an *alma mater*. The secret history of dedications has never been, and perhaps never can be, written, though it would form a very interesting episode in a story of the progress of literature. It does not concern us here,

but clearly what is Guy's loss has been Westminster's gain, and perhaps Mr. Tubby's also, for it has spurred him on to renewed efforts, and has given him opportunities which otherwise might never have offered themselves.

This treatise describes with sufficient fullness and accuracy the various deformities to which the human body is liable, whether from congenital defects or as a result of disease. The descriptions are based upon a sound groundwork of scientific facts, and often of original work, whilst the theories are maintained by the author's own observations as well as by those of the English, American, French, and German surgeons who have lately done so much to advance the progress of orthopædics. Humpback in its various forms is first considered; then lateral curvature of the spine, the bane of dressmakers and of fashionable tailors. The varieties of wryneck, and those defects of the hands and feet which are born with the unfortunate patient, are afterwards passed under review. A short chapter is devoted to rickets. Club-foot and flat-foot, congenital "dislocations" and such affections of the joints as result from paralysis, are all adequately considered. The best form of treatment for each condition is carefully described, and it is most satisfactory to notice how few of the figures illustrating the book are devoted to mechanical appliances. A good index and abundant references, which seem to have been verified, complete the book.

Exception might reasonably be taken to many points which are still debatable, but where the whole is so good we prefer to call attention to the excellences rather than to those defects which must of necessity mark the first edition of a work of this kind. Mr. Tubby can, if he likes, make this the standard text-book of orthopædic surgery. As it stands at present it will always have a permanent value, on account of the excellent descriptions of interesting cases which have come under his own observation; but in future editions, whilst retaining and adding to his facts, Mr. Tubby should rewrite the text after he has read and re-read the 'Spectator' or Macaulay's 'History of England.' In view of the reissue he would do well to note that Pott spelt his Christian name Percival, and not Percival; and there would be no harm in mentioning that "the clerical dignitary" to whom he refers at p. 4 was Dr. Buckland, Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy and Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and afterwards Dean of Westminster. Frank Buckland presented the diseased part of his father's backbone to the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where it is now, No. 2064 A.

The book is unusually well got up, and with the exception of plate 5, from photomicrographs, and figures 280-282, which are too small, the illustrations add greatly to the value of the work. Figure 295 is, of course, incorrect, in spite of the ingenuity of the explanatory letterpress, for the right foot is resting on the ground.

ZOOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Text-Book of Zoology. By Dr. J. E. V. Boas. Translated by J. W. Kirkaldy and E. C. Pollard. (Sampson Low & Co.)—We do not quite see why

the two ladies who have translated this work should have been at the trouble to do so. It has the ordinary characters of a text-book of zoology written by a man who has more or less of a general acquaintance with the subject, that is to say, there are parts of it which appear to be excellent, and there are other parts which fall altogether. In the first place, it is not strictly a text-book of zoology, that is to say, it contains no references to such important and distinct forms as Antipathes, Chætoderma, or Hatteria. Every zoologist will acknowledge that these are serious omissions. In the next place it makes no reference to extinct forms, and this is a more serious omission. It is stated to be a work in which the needs of students of medicine, of veterinary surgery, and of forestry have been kept in view; but the medical student who comes to it for a complete knowledge of parasitic round worms as affecting man will get but incomplete information; the veterinary student who looks in it for some account of the significance of navicular disease will be disappointed. From the sylvicultural point of view, the work appears to be better done. It is lavishly illustrated, but most of the figures are so exceedingly hard as to be absolutely repulsive. We do not think that Dr. Boas's work will take the place of the manuals of zoology which are at present in use in this country.

The Wild Cat of Europe. By E. Hamilton, M.D. (Porter).—Dr. Edward Hamilton has been at great pains to collect a quantity of information with regard to the wild cat of Europe. Beginning with the expectation that he would have no difficulty in being able to define the wild cat as a distinct species, he found the task not so easy as he thought. The characteristics relied on by most authors as specific were not persistent, were at times absent, and were also often present in the domestic cat. Careful examination of examples of the wild cat of the present time revealed many indications of a mixture of the two races. It would seem as if the original wild cat had become almost extinct throughout Europe, and its place taken by a mongrel race, the result of continual interbreeding during two thousand years between the wild (*Felis catus*) and the imported domestic cat, whose original ancestor Dr. Hamilton thinks was the Caffre cat (*Felis caffra*).

Report of the Work of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia.—Part II. *Zoology.* Edited by Prof. Baldwin Spencer. (Dulau & Co.)—While we desire sincerely to congratulate Prof. Baldwin Spencer on the volume which has appeared under his editorship, we cannot but say that we wish he had supplied some general review of the expedition as a whole. Perhaps, however, this may come in one or other of the remaining parts of the Report. From an ornithological point of view the result of the expedition, it is said, was highly gratifying and satisfactory, especially when it is taken into consideration that the journey was made during a somewhat dry season, and rapid travelling left but little time for thorough investigation. The interior of Australia appears to possess a great attraction to an enthusiastic observer, for Prof. Baldwin Spencer had hardly returned from the expedition when he again undertook a journey of more than two thousand miles during his midsummer vacation for the purpose of securing certain forms of animals which only appear after a heavy rainfall in the central desert region, and to observe the change in the nature of the country at such a season. On this visit he found that the aspect of the country was entirely changed, and that where the ground had been dried and parched, it was now green and luxuriant. The Mammalia are reported on by the editor himself; there were representatives of the five orders which are found in Australia—the Carnivora, the Rodentia, the Cheiroptera, the Marsupialia, and the Monotremata. Prof. Spencer points out that there is really in Australia a primary

division of the Marsupialia into two groups—those which depend upon a constant annual rainfall of 25 in. and upwards, and those which have become modified so as to be fitted to endure a rainfall of less than 25 in. yearly. The birds are reported on by Mr. Alfred J. North, who states that the present collection is the most important one formed since that of Capt. Sturt in 1839. One of the finest of the species appears to be the Princess of Wales's parakeet, a good series of which was obtained. We are glad to say that Messrs. Lucas and Frost, who deal with the reptiles collected, take the more modern and correct view as to the limitations of species. On Prof. Spencer's first visit, frogs, as may be supposed, were rare; on his second, the creeks and clay pans were swarming with them; but though they were numerous, he could only find examples of four species, and no trace of any which had not been seen during the dry season. It would appear, then, that though the number of individuals is considerable, the number of species is small. Only seven species of fish were collected, and none gives any evidence of the adoption of a burrowing habit to enable it to tide over periods of drought. Prof. Ralph Tate deals most fully with the Molusca, of which an interesting collection was made. He thinks that there is every reason for the opinion that the elevated parts of the Larapintine region have been land surfaces from precretaceous times, and that great climatic extremes have prevailed since that period. The Crustacea, like the Marsupialia, fall into two divisions so far as their habits are concerned. There are those which can burrow and so tide over a certain length of dry season, and those which require that their eggs shall be dried up prior to development. The collection of butterflies made was small, that of beetles a great deal larger. A really considerable addition has been made to our knowledge of Australian spiders, the report on which was prepared by Mr. H. R. Hogg. On the whole, we think that this most excellent report is well worthy of the reputation of its editor.

Ethnology. By A. H. Keane. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mr. Keane has been to the trouble of getting together a large amount of information concerning the various tribes of mankind, though we notice, by the way, that he seems to have omitted altogether to take any notice of the Guanches. The manner in which he has put together his matter seems to us to be one which will make the work exceedingly hard reading as a text-book for the student, while the attitude which he adopts towards original investigators in the science of ethnology is often of a kind which must irritate those who know how great their services to the science are.

Report of the United States National Museum for the Year ending June 30th, 1893. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—The most interesting and the most important part of this Report is the memoir on the National Museum by Mr. Brown Goode. He deals particularly with recent advances in museum methods, and treats the subject in the masterly manner for which he is now well known. Nothing perhaps is better than the remarks which he makes on the preparation of labels:—

"The preparation of labels is one of the most difficult tasks of the museum man. The selection of the descriptive matter to be printed requires the best of judgment and the widest and most accurate information; while to determine the form and size of the different labels in a series, and to secure the best typographic effect is equally difficult and requires abilities of quite a different order. A label may contain a vast amount of exact and valuable information, and yet, by reason of faulty literary and typographic arrangement, have as little significance and value as a piece of blank paper. Before a specialist is prepared to label a collection, he must be a complete master of the subject which the collection is intended to illustrate. After he has written the series of labels, if the collection is complete, he will have the material under control which would enable him to write a very complete book of reference upon

the subject. No task is more exhausting than label writing. Not only is it impossible to conceal any lack of precise knowledge, but the information must be conveyed in a terse, concise, and definite phraseology such as is not demanded in any other class of writing, unless it may be the preparation of definitions for a dictionary."

Some years since we called attention to the habit of the United States National Museum of mentioning the name of the taxidermist who has set up a particular group, and we expressed the hope that the curators of other museums would see their way to a similar course of action. Mr. Brown Goode says:—

"The true explanation of our advance in taxidermy lies in the happy relationship which was established in 1882 between the authorities of the museum and the representatives of the Society of Taxidermists. These were based upon a recognition of the dignity of personal labour, and a recognition of the fact that work of this kind could not be done by men who counted their pay as the only remuneration for their exertions. The taxidermist was recognized either as an artist or as an expert artisan, as his individual capacities might merit, and he was encouraged to do every part of the work with his own hands, trusting nothing to labourers or ordinary mechanics. He was furthermore told that one specimen well mounted would be more highly appreciated than twenty 'stuffed in the old way,' and that no expenditure of thought, time, or material was too great, if needful to secure the very best possible results which his abilities would enable him to produce. When he had accomplished a really creditable and conscientious piece of work, his name was placed upon the label as its maker. In this way a good piece of taxidermy is placed in the same standing, in its way, as a book printed by Mr. William Morris or one bound by Mr. Cobden Sanderson."

Mr. Brown Goode has long wished to reproduce the appearance and habits of fishes and other aquatic animals in a case resembling an aquarium tank. All his attempts in this direction have failed, however; but Mr. Lucas appears to have been very fairly successful with a group of octopus. Not only curators of museums, but all who are interested in the advancement of these institutions should make a study of Mr. Goode's important Report.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. XVII. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—The Smithsonian Institution has published another volume of reports by specialists, based chiefly on specimens in the United States National Museum. Perhaps the most important of these are Prof. Verrill's descriptions of new species of star-fishes, in which he suggests sundry improvements in the classification of this group, as proposed by Mr. Sladen. Dr. Dall's report on deep-sea mollusca is specially valuable for the anatomical details which he gives.

Natural History in Anecdote. (Hutchinson & Co.)—Mr. A. H. Miles has prepared a volume of anecdotes about animals which is as wearisome and uninteresting as one can conceive. Perhaps the two stories we are about to relate are no more feeble than others which might have been selected:—

"The Rev. James Simpson of Edinburgh had a fine Newfoundland dog, of which some good stories are told. On one occasion, however, Mr. Simpson happening to remark to a friend in the dog's hearing that as he was about to change his residence he would have to part with his dog, the dog took the hint and left the house and was never heard of again."

Here is another:—

"I never knew but one man," says Wilson, "who disliked the martins and would not permit them to settle about his house. This was a penurious close-fisted German who hated them because as he said 'they eat his peas.' I told him he certainly must be mistaken as I never knew an instance of martins eating peas, but he replied with coolness 'that he had many times seen them himself playing near the hive, and going schnip schnap,' by which I understood that it was his bees that were the sufferers; and the charge could not be denied."

We observe that the work was printed in Holland. We hope this means that no English printers could be got to print such rubbish.

The Zoo. (S.P.C.K.)—The Rev. Theodore Wood has published his fourth series of pleasant chats about the animals in the Zoological Gardens. The pictures, indeed, are not particularly beautiful, but, considering the price of the work, we must not look upon them too severely. We think that for young children the book is one that may be recommended.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

It was very annoying for the party who made such elaborate preparations to observe the total solar eclipse of the 9th ult., which were rendered almost useless by the weather, to learn afterwards that if they had remained at Bodö, instead of extending their voyage round the North Cape to the Varanger Fiord, they would have had a fine view of the phenomenon, though not under quite such favourable conditions as at Vadsö had the sky been clear there. The account given by Mr. John Dover, who observed the eclipse at Bodö, appears to agree with the photographs (so far as their results are yet known) taken at Novaya Zemlya, in indicating that the corona was of an intermediate type between those usually noticed at the times of maxima and minima of sun-spots respectively, and resembling in some measure that observed at Grenada, in the West Indies, at the eclipse of August 29th, 1886. Mr. Dover speaks of a coronal streamer in the north-east, the corona being there of about the length of the sun's diameter and very distinct, whilst on the western side it was smaller, and on the north very slight indeed. On the south-western edge of the sun he noticed what he calls a large red spot (of course it was not a sun-spot in the ordinary sense of the word, but a conspicuous part of the chromosphere), which was visible until the totality had ceased.

Mr. Russell, Director of the Sydney Observatory, has communicated to *Ast. Nach.* No. 3369 a paper containing the results of an excellent series of double-star observations made there by Mr. R. P. Sellors, some being of close pairs discovered by himself.

Science Gossip.

A GOOD historical atlas of modern Europe has long been wanted, and the news will, therefore, be welcome that the Oxford University Press has in preparation a new atlas of this kind. The first part—the atlas is to be issued in parts at a popular price—is announced for the ensuing autumn. Altogether the atlas will consist of ninety coloured maps on paper 15 in. by 12 in., and each map will be accompanied by a page of descriptive and historical letterpress. Mr. R. L. Poole, M.A., is the general editor, and he has had the assistance of Profs. Bury, York Powell, Prothero, and Tout, of Messrs. R. Dunlop, H. Haverfield, C. Oman, G. H. Orpen, and W. H. Stevenson, and of other well-known scholars.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS will add to their educational series Dr. Oliver J. Lodge's 'Elementary Mechanics, including Hydrostatics and Pneumatics,'—Dr. M'Kendrick's 'Elementary Human Physiology,'—a new edition of Dr. Findlater's 'Elementary Physiology,' edited by D. Forsyth,—and three volumes of their 'Elementary Science Readers.'

THIS week was published the "Students' Number" of the *Lancet* for the session 1896-97, which contains, as usual, all the information necessary to those now engaged in medical study or about to enter on the required course of training to fit them for the profession.

THE new Gatty Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews, which, by the munificence of Dr. C. H. Gatty, is to replace the old wooden structure occupied for the past ten years on the East Bents under Prof. McIntosh, will be formally opened on the 8th of October. The

main features will be a tank-room 30 ft. square, and a research-room of the same dimensions fitted up for six workers.

THE death is announced from Annemasse (Haute Savoie) of M. Henri Aimé Resal, the distinguished mining engineer. M. Resal, who was born in 1828, was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and one of its *doyens*, editor of the *Journal des Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, and President of the Société Mathématique de France. He was author of numerous treatises on mining and mechanics.

PROF. EGLI, the geographer, died at Zurich on August 24th, in his seventy-third year. He is best known by his editing of the 'Nomina Geographica,' a work which attempts "Sprach- und Sacherklärung" of no fewer than 42,000 geographical names in all parts of the globe.

FINE ARTS

George Romney and his Art. By H. Gamlin. Illustrated. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

OF seeing the old painter's art,
We find the tear unbidden start,
And feel our full hearts closer grow
To the far days of long ago.

These lines, which she has selected as the motto for her book, suit Mrs. H. Gamlin's own performance. It is very far from being what she doubtless intended it to be, for she has attacked a very large, difficult, and complex subject to which she was incompetent to do justice. A biographer of Romney requires considerable coolness of judgment, much study of society and art of the eighteenth century, technical knowledge such as our author does not even pretend to possess, taste enough to be a safe guide, and at least so much of the critical faculty as would have prevented her from comparing Reynolds and his rival in such terms as these:—

"Sir Joshua delights the eye with harmony, rich colour, and beautiful effect, while Romney thrills and gratifies with truth and force of expression in action and countenance, wrought with more simplicity, but less art."

Nor is Mrs. Gamlin more fortunate when she says that

"no artist is so independent of attire in his sitters as Romney, consequently no one could have painted such beautiful women."

Her manner of thinking is curiously inconsequent. What on earth had Romney's custom of painting women in white pseudo-classical draperies to do with the beauty of his sitters?

Romney was an admirable, if not a great painter, but Mrs. Gamlin's raptures are such as his self-centred and proud as well as rather peevish spirit would have scorned. Nor could he be grateful for the manner in which his personal character and intense selfishness are set before the reader, without the least attempt at either condemning or apologizing for them. We are, in this connexion, told that, having fallen in love with poor Mary Abbot, he did not hesitate to marry her, although without possessing the least means for supporting a wife. Indeed, being then in his twenty-second year, he was wholly dependent upon his father, a working joiner and cabinet maker, who had inherited a small farm, "does not appear to have acquired riches from the joint profits of all" his occupations, and had more children than the eldest entirely dependent upon him. George Romney was at this time an apprentice to one

Christopher Steele, a rather loose fish and bad painter, who seems to have had some instructions from Van Loo. So unprepared for matrimony was the young bridegroom that, having to remove to York with his master, and being in a very needy condition, he was actually fain to accept the half-guineas which the bride—according to the practice of the time—used to send to him (as Romney's son recorded of his mother) under the seals of her letters. Mrs. Gamlin describes Mary Abbot as "a domestic servant," which is in excess of her authorities, who are, or ought to be, John Romney, the artist's son, and William Hayley, his intimate personal friend and copious biographer. The former describes his mother as "of the same rank" as his father; the latter as "a young woman of the house" in which Romney and Steele had lodgings. A "domestic servant" of that epoch in a country town was not likely to be able to send half-guineas to her distant husband. Again, Mrs. Gamlin remarks that, during his apprenticeship,

"at first the new pupil was treated more in a menial capacity, and allowed but little time to improve himself; his chief occupation was grinding colours,"

which she ingenuously suggests was good for him,

"because it initiated him into perfect knowledge of the mixing of colours, for in his earliest productions there is singular clearness and sweetness of tone, far beyond what might be expected from an artist of so little experience."

The fact is that grinding his master's and his own pigments was in those days—and centuries before—the practice of every artist's apprentice, though how this practice could help Romney as to the "mixing" his colours we fail to see; nor is it plain what colour-grinding had to do with the clearness and tonality of Romney's early pictures. They are not, so far as we know, exceptionally remarkable for these qualities. Nor is it easy to know how Steele was to get trustworthy pigments in Kendal or in York unless his pupil or himself ground them. The fact is that at that time every painter kept his choicer pigments (most of which came from Paris or Italy) as dry powders and in bottles, and where their hues sufficed he reground the ordinary house paints.

Had Mrs. Gamlin collected any considerable quantity of new materials about Romney, his pictures, and his sitters, such additions would to some extent have compensated for her manifest want of technical knowledge. It is to be admitted that she tells several things that are new, but they are mostly not true or of little consequence. Thus she avers that George Romney—Mrs. Gamlin had just before been commenting on his brother Peter—"particularly excelled in candlelight effects," which is not correct, although it is true he painted a few tolerable "candle-lights." Again, it is said that Romney "won the premium for [with?] a large work sent to the London Exhibition for competition." This seems to refer to the artist's success in regard to one of the Society of Arts' prizes, and the statement is another illustration of the author's loose way of treating her subject. The "London Exhibition" of 1763 would be either at Spring Gardens or in the Strand. It was at the latter, though Mrs. Gamlin does

not tell us so till much later in her story. Nor does she seem to know that there now exists no reason for pretending to hide the name of Sir Richard Grosvenor in the imperfect account which, on p. 22, she offers of that gentleman's dispute with Hogarth; nor, referring to the subject of this dispute, does she seem to be aware that it was the 'Sigismunda' which is now in the National Gallery. A little further on we read as of Sir Joshua an anecdote which, if true at all, refers to Hudson; and it is a little hard upon poor Benjamin West, the first to paint modern costumes in a modern subject, when Mrs. Gamlin writes that he "erred flagrantly in classical lore when he drew Paris in Roman instead of Phrygian attire."

We turned to Mrs. Gamlin's volume in hope of finding some explanation of the anecdote which alleges that Reynolds, speaking of his rival, described him as "the man in Cavendish Square," a story so thoroughly out of keeping with Sir Joshua's character that although rivalry between him and Romney had existed for many years, and might have been embittered in ways which are now forgotten, we trusted the latest repetition of it in this book would be accompanied by an attempt to justify or to disprove it. There is nothing of the kind. Again, of the practice then customary, and still observed in our time, of sitters paying in advance half the prices of their portraits, Mrs. Gamlin writes: "Reynolds exacted as much cash down as he could extract before he began a commission." This is most unfair, not to say unjust; nor is there any proof that Romney did not follow the custom of his profession in this respect.

When her natural taste and sympathy with the works of Romney, the beauties of his sitters and their pictures are in question, as well as when she has to describe those examples, Mrs. Gamlin is at her best; but, as we said before, she is curiously ill informed or careless when departing from her duties as an apologist for and exponent of Romney's merits, and loses her way in the most extraordinary manner. Thus, having to mention the so-called Emily Bertie, *alias* Potts (who, by the way, is said to have sat to Reynolds for his "Thais" "in haste to destroy"), as having sat to Romney, she is unlucky enough to add: "This would seem to be the same female who, under the name of Miss Emily Potts (an actress by profession), was introduced by Reynolds into his great picture of the Macklin family as 'The Gleaners.'" This is a terrible case of confusion. The female was a notorious courtesan, but the "Miss Potts" of 'The Gleaners' was a daughter of Mr. Pott, the eminent surgeon, a dear friend of the Macklins, who married John Landseer the engraver, and became the mother of Sir Edwin, his two brothers and four sisters, of whom the last to survive was Mrs. Mackenzie, who died not long since. "Emily Bertie" was known as Emily Potts, not Pott.

But, while she makes numerous slips, it is just to say that Mrs. Gamlin, when taking pains, has done service in correcting not a few of the picture-dealers' blunders and fabrications of titles for Romney's only too numerous portraits of Lady Hamilton, and she denies, not unsuccessfully (what no stu-

dent seriously believed), the vulgar legend that she was the painter's mistress, and the letters here quoted from the fair Emma to Greville, with whom she "lived," are extremely touching—so much so, indeed, that the conduct of that gentleman in handing her over to his elderly uncle is truly astounding.

When Romney's note-books were lately sold at Christie's, Mrs. Gamlin obtained information concerning her subject, and it is a pity it is not better utilized in this volume. So far as they go, her excerpts on pp. 190–2 are interesting, and it is to be hoped more details will some day be given to the world in a valuable biography. There is room, too, for a complete list of Romney's works, and it is wonderful Mrs. Gamlin did not avail herself of the capital catalogues Mr. A. Graves contributed to Lord Ronald Gower's *brochure* about the painter. Mrs. Gamlin is totally wrong about the omission of George III. to sit for his portrait, except once to Reynolds. Sir Joshua's book is explicit on this subject, yet this is an error she has repeated more than once. She has left the question of Romney's neglect of his wife very much as it was before, although she shows that, during a few years at least, the painter, whose income was considerable, did send to Kendal certain sums of money, amounting to about 100% per annum. Of course, he might have sent more, and it is probable he did so. The explanation we venture to offer concerning his most culpable neglect is that Romney, having married a charming and devoted, but uneducated woman, and being himself a proud and selfish man, moving in the best circles in London, could not bring himself to exhibit his wife's shortcomings in the metropolis. He left her at Kendal, and there she remained alone till, in the last weeks of his life, he returned home to be nursed and to die.

Our author gives some notes on the painter's method of working, but they are not satisfactory nor sufficient. We may add that Romney's facility was such that he could receive four or five sitters in a day; Hayley declared he painted at the rate of a portrait a day—meaning, doubtless, a head, the rest being finished by Robinson of Windermere, Stewardson, Lonsdale, Isaac Pocock, or another assistant. About 1785, his best time, Romney painted a whole-length life-size portrait for eighty guineas; a half-length for sixty guineas; a kitcat for thirty guineas; and a head for twenty guineas. These prices were much lower than Cotes's had been, and considerably less than Sir Joshua's at the same period. Yet so great were Romney's industry and employment that he earned in one year 3,635*l.* In half an hour he painted, according to his son, the life-size portrait of the baby of a Mrs. Oliver (born Shakespeare) sleeping in her lap, and "with such a truth of nature as to impress the spectator with an idea of hearing it respire." This beats Landseer, who painted a large dog in an hour, while the Wellies of Redleaf were at church. The life-size drapery of 'Creon's Daughter' he painted in an hour, while a model wore it. The Rev. J. Romney says his father painted his portrait in two sittings, in all not more than three hours, and "never put

his name upon his pictures," and that his work had then (1830) stood the tests of time for sixty years. Another sixty years have passed since this was written, and it remains true. He painted in spectacles, divided horizontally for seeing at different distances, while Sir Joshua wore large round glasses of equal power. Gainsborough used none.

Monomotapa (Rhodesia): its Monuments and its History from the Most Ancient Times to the Present Century. By the Hon. A. Wilmot. (Fisher Unwin).—The work before us owes its existence to the enlightened liberality of the British South Africa Company, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Mr. Wilmot, and it is fittingly introduced to the public by a preface from the pen of Mr. Rider Haggard. The author was advised to undertake his researches by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and we must say at the outset that, although we differ from him entirely as to his conclusions, we recognize that he has spared neither time nor labour in the fulfilment of his self-imposed task. It is only natural that the men who have brought the ancient realm of Monomotapa under the sphere of British influence should be curious as to its ancient history, and much sympathy is due to them from all English-speaking people. The aim of Mr. Wilmot's book is to prove that Monomotapa has a long and honourable history, and to show that its earliest inhabitants of whom we know anything were the Phœnicians. He has, moreover, no doubt that it was either the Ophir whither Solomon sent for gold or "one of the Ophirs." In recent years, it will be well remembered, Mr. Bent visited Mashonaland and the marvellous ruins of massive stone buildings which still remain at Zimbabwe. Having examined them carefully, he made up his mind that these striking objects were built by the Phœnicians when, as Mr. Wilmot thinks, Hiram of Tyre and Solomon of Israel brought gold to Palestine. This theory Mr. Wilmot adopts *en bloc*, and then sets out to prove it by quotations from ancient writers and arguments which, for the most part, concern monoliths and other monuments set up by "nature worshippers." He divides his book proper into three chapters, which treat of Phœnicia, Arabia, and Portugal; besides these we have a good map, copied from a document in the Vatican, and four appendices. Having said all that he can say in favour of the Phœnician origin of the remains, he goes on to prove that the inhabitants of the peninsula of Arabia traded with the gold workers of Mashonaland, and this involves him in statements about the early history of Arabia, probably the most unsatisfactory part of the book. The chapter upon the relations which existed between the Portuguese and the nations of Eastern Africa is much better done, and, as he has plenty of historical facts to give, we stand on firmer ground, and Mr. Wilmot's narrative is interesting. The arguments which he brings forward to show that Monomotapa was "one of the Ophirs" are far from convincing, and we, at all events, prefer those which place Solomon's Ophir either in Arabia or India or in both. Further, Mr. Wilmot has not explained away either the reading of the LXX, "Sophir," or the Arabic rendering of the same by "India" in 1 Kings ix. 28 and Isaiah xiii. 12; besides this, the words for "apes" (אִפִּים, 1 Kings x. 22) and "peacocks" (פִּיפִּים, 1 Kings x. 22) are derived from Indian and not African originals. We have not space to combat his arguments one by one, and so must content ourselves by saying that most of them have no facts whatever to rest upon; even in cases where his views may be correct they are most improbable. A glance, too, shows that Mr. Wilmot knows many of his best authorities at second hand only, and his quotations are somewhat vague. On p. 63 he writes "Esmunasa" for Eshmunazar;

on p. 73, "Neco" for Necho; on p. 47, "Baal-Melgart" for Baal-Melgart; on p. 78, "Masperi" for Maspero; on p. 85, "toukkun" for *tukkiyyim* (peacocks); on p. 105, "Massoude" for Mas'udi. On p. 108 we find "Hhasen" for Hasan, &c. On p. 112 he appears to be ignorant of the existence of Sachau's edition of Al-Beiruni; and it is hard to take seriously a writer on Oriental subjects who says (p. 93) that the 'Thousand and One Nights' is the "greatest literary monument" of the Arab nation, and who thinks that Stonehenge is a Phœnician temple (p. 9). Many other points in Mr. Wilmot's book convince us that in the matter of Phœnician and Arabic antiquities and history he is not a safe guide. And the book has no index!

ART MANUALS.

A Manual of Mending and Repairing. By C. G. Leland. With Diagrams. (Chatto & Windus).—We can cordially as well as gratefully commend this volume to those who desire to repair. Our gratitude is due to experience of the value of its thousands of recipes, without which we should not venture to recommend the work for the use of others. In short, we recommend the work of Mr. Leland for use because of its copiousness, clearness, and, so far as our experience goes, exactness and trustworthiness. In the kitchen and drawing-room, in the library and nursery, there are daily breakages, of which a large and needless proportion are losses simply because a mender is not available who is accomplished in all branches of the craft. Although, of course, we do not rely entirely upon all receipts for cements of almost universal uses to which this book refers, there is no doubt that a large proportion of them are trustworthy, for Mr. Leland does not disdain to reveal the craft dodges—we were going to write craft secrets—upon the possession of which many workmen pride themselves. Thus, he tells us how to rivet together with wire the fragments of priceless porcelain or vulgar crockery, how to flatten the inner surfaces of the rivets, and, by way of extra precaution, he warns us, "Before fastening, wash the edges of the ware with white of egg in which a very little whiting, or finely powdered lime [which ought to be freshly burnt], or plaster of Paris, has been mixed." But first Mr. Leland gravely, as well as wisely, warns his pupils to "practise on a penny plate or broken fragment." Such warnings he often offers to the tyro, and, let us add, there lies in them much that is valuable. Besides abundance of "wrinkles" which may be new to many of our readers, Mr. Leland condescends to record the manufacture of well-known and simple cements, such as that which is compounded of goat's-milk cheese, hot water, quicklime, and white of egg, which, for general use, is by a great deal the best of "binders" for crockery or porcelain. To what the virtues of a sturgeon's bladder are due we have never been able to discover, but it is certain that of all forms of gelatine used in cementing this was once the most highly esteemed. Writers of the sixteenth century recommend it with unqualified praises, and it is a frequent ingredient in Mr. Leland's receipts. For these, as well as for all sorts of materials to be used in "mending and repairing," our author has availed himself, or "annexed" portions, of the old texts of the German and Italian artificers, as well as those of more modern dates by Ris-Paquot, S. Lehner, and Drs. Zwick and Böckmann, the latter of whom is great upon celluloid, a substance which has already been used to ruin ancient ivories:—

"As there are more ways than one of looking at the menders' craft, unwary purchasers of antiquities may derive benefit from perusing the following part of this text; so likewise may amateurs at large who devote themselves to collecting ancient specimens in the rougher sorts of ware, and sometimes discover that they have been made up of fragments.

Terra-cotta is not difficult to mend. I can best illustrate this by an example. A friend once gave me a terra-cotta vase from the Pyramid of Cholula in Mexico. These are supposed to be of very great antiquity. This contained a fragment of pottery, probably a sacred relic of ruder style, and I suppose of far earlier times. The vase, however, had been broken into fragments, and the owner was about to throw it away as worthless. I begged it of him. Firstly, I put the principal pieces together, using, to make them adhere, some glue [diluted] with nitric acid. For finer work I should have used Turkish cement or the best gum-mastic dissolved in spirit, or fish glue. Piece by piece with care I reconstructed the whole. There was wanting, however, one piece about three inches square. I pasted with great care a piece of paper inside the vase for a back, and then poured on it plaster of Paris liquefied with water. To make this set hard, the plaster or gesso should be made with burnt-alum water and dissolved gum-arabic. This exactly supplied the missing piece. When it was finished, I filled in all the broken edges and other cavities with the plaster-paste, which set even harder than the terra-cotta. The outer colour of the vase was of reddish rusty black. I painted the whole over with a corresponding colour; that is to say, I rubbed it in by thumb, which is very different from mere painting. By cementing and rubbing I so restored the whole that the repair was hardly perceptible. *This process is carried to great perfection in Italy with broken Etruscan ware.*

The italics of the last sentence are ours, and we submit them to amateurs of Greek and Italo-Greek ceramics. In the same section Mr. Leland gives some curious and edifying details of modern modes of "restoring" *bric-à-brac*, especially wood carvings; and he is amusing in what he says about the "restoration" (which includes repainting) of terra-cotta, majolica, porcelain, and other fabrics, and he tells the world something about reglazing works in porcelain, as well as of Lehner's process of mending cracked bottles by means of heat and a silicate paint. He gives some judicious advice about the cleaning of old pictures, the gist of which is to employ an expert, and, above all, never wash, as some do, the surface of a painting, but at the most employ a sponge, or leather wrung as nearly dry as may be, to remove soluble matter, such as dust or the all-comprehending "dirt." Finally, let us quote from p. 90 this wise conclusion of Mr. Leland's:—

"Observe that in this [*i.e.*, reuniting the edges of torn paper], as in everything, the mender should not draw his conclusions from the first effort, which will probably be a failure, but from frequent careful observation and experiment. There are marvellously few people in the world who take the pains to become really good menders of anything—excepting lace and the like—hence there are few things mended at all except by bothers and amateurs."

A Treatise on Photogravure in Intaglio by the Talbot-Klic Process. By H. Denison. Illustrated. (Liffé & Son.)—Mr. Denison's belief in photogravure is manifest at the opening of his useful, and, in its way, commendable manual. Having admitted that, "because of its more or less mechanical nature, photogravure has been severely decryd by the supporters of other intaglio methods of reproducing pictures," he proceeds:—

"With regard to original work, a print from a photogravure plate is open to the same criticism as a print direct from the negative, which is its foundation; and this, notwithstanding that the former is widely separated in its characteristics from a print by any purely photographic process. But it appears only reasonable to contend that in passing judgment on a picture the method of its production should be left entirely out of consideration, and that the visible result, and that only, should be regarded. After all, the true value of a picture is as a means of decoration, and the fact that in a photographic picture use has been made of the action of light should not detract from its value any more than does the fact that a painter also avails himself of the resources of nature in using the pigments that go to make his picture."

Mr. Denison is, of course, a little confused in thus using the term "picture," which ordinarily is confined to works in colour and painted by hands more or less skilled. "Other intaglio methods of reproducing pictures" include, of course, engraving of all kinds, except wood

engraving, which is practised in the reverse mode. Our author has convinced himself, and with amusing calmness and conviction endeavours to convince the reader, that photogravure is superior to other methods of reproducing pictures. We admit that it is incomparable with regard to sculpture. It is time something like an intelligent and sympathetic treatise on photogravure should be published, seeing that not long ago a very self-sufficient authority had the hardihood to accuse a publishing firm of the highest character of having caused the indent of a metal plate to be produced round the photographic copies of a print which it offered for sale. The print was really an excellent photogravure, and as such could not possibly have been produced without the indent of the plate from which it was printed. Messrs. Seeley, the firm in question, had, of course, not the slightest idea of deceiving anybody, and naturally enough, when they announced their publication of a photogravure, thought everybody knew that all such works are printed from metal plates, and could not be had without indents. Mr. Denison, having assumed rather too much in telling us that the great increase of photogravure processes of one kind or another is due to the high appreciation that painter-artists, as he calls them, entertain of its advantages, proceeds to instruct the reader in the nature and differences of engravings, etchings, and mezzotints, and he rightly points out the analogy between the last-named method and photogravure. He is by no means clear as to the use and functions of the mezzotints which are indispensable in the latter method, and for one who would instruct tyros (the sole aim of his book) he is only too concise in what he says about the results of the processes of Fox Talbot and the Austrian artist Klic; but he was justified in assuming that his own reader and pupil is acquainted with the rudiments of the practice of photography, if not likewise with much that relates to the nature of the "resist," although upon it depend all the character and most of the valuable qualities of the plate which is desired. On the whole, the serviceableness of the book will depend much, but not entirely, upon the would-be "artist" in photogravure possessing somewhat more than mere rudimentary knowledge of the craft itself. Thus our author leaves the tyro to find out for himself all that affects the exposure to light of the gelatine film or resist without which photogravure is not, and even when that part of his subject comes to view, the reader who knows nothing about it will surely find himself a little in the dark. In fact, Mr. Denison is at once too popular and too technical. Apart from this and some slight want of method in the disposing of his materials—defects which a careful and well-meaning reader can easily overcome—this book very well fulfils the author's intentions; it is eminently practical, even as to small details, such as the importance of using only perfectly polished plates, returning to the makers those which are however slightly scratched. In its pages the whole nature and aims of the very delicate, curious, and extremely ingenious process called photogravure may be studied as well as what concerns the materials employed by its practitioners, their qualities and functions. Printing from the plate when it is ready for use is duly explained, and we agree with the author in thinking that he who does not possess a printing press of his own has not experienced half the delights which are due to the practice of photogravure; nevertheless, so far as regards the use of such a machine, Mr. Denison is, although copious on the subject, quite right when he says "no amount of writing will produce a skilful plate-printer."

Five-Art Gossip.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL REYNOLDS, a very old and intimate friend of the painter, has bequeathed to the National Gallery J. W. Inchbold's beautiful

and highly poetical landscape 'The Moorland, Dewar Stone,' a view from a lofty and rocky height, overlooking a less lofty range of hills, beyond which dark masses of cloud ascend so as to mask the splendour of the sun setting on the horizon, the light of which reveals a mountain stream on its precipitous course. As usual with this accomplished artist, the green moss of the hillside and the grey rocks are truly and delicately executed, nor is the sky less worthy of praise. The picture seems to be that which, as 'The Dewar Stone, Dartmoor,' was at Suffolk Street in 1849. One of the ablest of the Pre-Raphaelite landscapists, Inchbold was born in 1830, and, as we recorded at the time, died in 1888. His large masterpiece, a most exquisite view of the Lake of Geneva, a work as choice as a fairy painter might have given us, is now in the possession of his particular friend Mr. Coventry Patmore. 'The Moorland' is numbered 1477, and hangs in Room XX. at Trafalgar Square.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Are we to be driven to the conclusion that Westminster Abbey is under the care of those who are incapable of reading the history embodied in its walls, and to whom the term 'architecture' means chiefly mouldings? There was once a very strange house, formed partly inside the church and partly outside, at the west corner of the south transept. Such contrivances in and about the cloister enabled the Westminster and other monks of the later monastic times to possess each his own house or chamber. There were two stories inside the church, and probably three outside. The connexion between them was through the south window of the transept aisle. Most of that window was blocked up, some flues and fireplaces were formed in the blocking, and the smoke was left to find its way out at the heads of the window lights. The work outside the church has long been taken away, but considerable evidence of it still remains. That strange round arch which is puzzled many, and has even been called 'Saxon,' is part of it. The work inside the church remained practically perfect a year ago. The walls were of studding, and probably of the latter part of the fifteenth century, although some, arguing from the picture of the white hart painted on one of them, have thought them to belong to the fourteenth century. There was a good deal of joiners' work in the form of partitions, stairs, shelving, and chimney-pieces, varying in date from the fifteenth to the early part of the eighteenth century, up to which time the place must have been in use. All is now gone except the northern wall. The blocked-up window was found to have mouldings, and to show them all the later work was destroyed except the one wall with the painting. This wall and some smoke stains, which may still be seen on the mouldings of the end window, are all that remain to tell of a very curious and almost unknown chapter in the history of the building."

Of the score or so of Roman stone calendars that have survived to the present day the only perfect ones are the "Calendarium Maffieianum," and the "Calendarium Rusticum Farneseanum." We have received from Mr. A. E. L. Rost an excellent reproduction of the latter. It is of cubical form, and divided upon each of the four perpendicular sides of the cube into three columns, that is into twelve columns in all, or one for each month of the year. At the top of each column is carved the sign of the month to which the column is appropriated, and under the sign are engraved in succession the name of the month, the number of its days, the position of the Nones (which fixes that of the Ides), the length of its days and nights, the name of its sign, the name of its tutelary deity, the various agricultural operations, and the principal festivals of the month. The present reproduction, cast in bronze at Lauchhammer by Mr. Rost, is 6 in. high by 4 in. square, or double the dimensions of the original, and is, moreover, raised on a plinth. The ornamentation on the top and bottom sides of the cube is an addition, the former representing the sun's course across the upper world, being suggested by a coin of Mesembria, the city of "Midday," and the latter representing the sun of the under world, suggested by the well-known coins of ancient Crete.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is preparing to publish an illustrated edition of William Blades's 'Enemies of Books,' uniform in size and style with the 'Book-hunter in London.' Dr. Richard Garnett will write an introduction to the volume, and Messrs. Louis Gunnis and H. E. Butler are the illustrators. Each copy will contain an impression of Mr. Blades's book-plate from the original copper.

MESSRS. CASSELL announce 'The Works of Charles Burton Barber,' illustrated with forty-one plates, and containing an introduction by Mr. Harry Furniss, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with upwards of one hundred original illustrations by Jenny Nyström-Stoopendaal, the *Magazine of Art* for 1896, with etchings and plates, a new edition, with colotype plates, of 'Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches of England and Wales,' 2 vols., 'H. W. Mesdag: the Painter of the North Sea,' with etchings and descriptive text by Ph. Zilcken, the text translated from the Dutch by Clara Bell, and 'Manchester, Old and New,' by Mr. William Arthur Shaw, with illustrations by H. E. Tidmarsh, 3 vols.

THE forty-first annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society will open to the public on Monday, September 28th.

AT Montefiascone, near Viterbo, the restorations of the ancient church of St. Flaviano have brought to light many wall paintings (frescoes) of various epochs, some of which go back to the fourteenth century.

APART from the bust which commemorates Eugene Delacroix in the Jardin du Luxembourg, there is no important memorial in France of that great master of painting. Accordingly, the Commune of St. Maurice (Seine), where he was born, or rather a few of his admirers living there and elsewhere, have obtained a cast in bronze of M. Dalou's bust-portrait of the artist, and propose to set it upon a marble base in front of the Mairie of St. Maurice. November next is to witness the setting up of this testimony.—A bust, by M. E. Leroux, of François Quesnay, the famous physician (1694-1744), has been erected at Méré, near Montfort-l'Aumay, his birthplace.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—The Promenade Concerts.

TAKING advantage of the unquestionable improvement in public taste as regards music and the general favour quickly accorded to the Queen's Hall, Mr. Robert Newman has been able to replace promenade concerts on the firm foundation which they occupied in the times of Jullien, Alfred Mellon, and even later. It is, of course, easy to assert that entertainments of this description can have no artistic value, but from such a view we must partially dissent. If the performances are praiseworthy, high-class music must inevitably make its way with those who possess the intuitive faculty for its appreciation, even if it is given under unfavourable conditions, and the six weeks' series of concerts commenced last Saturday in Langham Place should certainly have educational value for many amateurs. True, Thursdays and Saturdays are named as "popular nights," though what this term means at the present time it is difficult to say, because the works of the great masters assuredly draw more remunerative audiences than are secured by rubbishing shop ballads and jingling dance tunes. But Wagner and Liszt are to be presented on Mondays, Sullivan and French composers on Tuesdays, various classical composers on

Wednesdays, and Beethoven on Fridays. An orchestra of sixty-one performers has been engaged, and Mr. Henry J. Wood may now be regarded as one of the foremost of English conductors in vigour, taste, and general intelligence. These qualities were amply exemplified on the first evening, when the programme was of a miscellaneous nature, though it included such items as Grieg's 'Peer Gynt' Suite, No. 1, Mr. Edward German's Dances from his music to 'Henry VIII.,' the Overture to 'Mignon,' the Hungarian March from Berlioz's 'Faust,' and the Prelude to the third act of 'Lohengrin.' Of the vocal and instrumental solo items nothing need be said. Monday's Wagner scheme contained the overtures to 'Rienzi,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' and 'Tannhäuser,' and other favourite excerpts. On Tuesday various selections were given from Sir Arthur Sullivan's comic operas, together with songs and miscellaneous items. The first part of Wednesday's concert consisted of a lengthy selection of Mendelssohn's compositions, including three overtures, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The Hebrides,' and 'Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage,' the 'Italian' Symphony—all excellently interpreted—the second and third movements of the Violin Concerto, rendered with much finish by Mr. Arthur W. Payne, and vocal pieces agreeably given by Madame Clara Samuël, Madame Belle Cole, and Mr. Hirwen Jones.

The Day School Hymn-Book. New and Enlarged Edition. Edited by Emma Mundella. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—The fact that it has been deemed advisable to issue a new and enlarged edition of this hymn-book is a proof that it supplies a need. New tunes have been written for this issue by Prof. C. Hubert H. Parry, Prof. J. Frederick Bridge, Dr. G. C. Martin, Mr. W. Wright, and Mr. Battison Haynes; and the list of composers and authors to whom acknowledgment is made for the use of music and words is long and comprehensive. A novel feature of this edition is its inclusion of French and German hymns as well as Latin.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

THE Saturday Concerts at Sydenham will commence on October 3rd, somewhat earlier than usual, and the arrangements are not quite in accord with those of former years. Twelve performances will be given before Christmas, and very advantageous terms, both for admission and railway, are offered to musical amateurs. The schemes of these concerts are outlined in the prospectus, and they are once more framed in the highest artistic spirit. Among the novelties promised are a violoncello concerto by Klughardt; a suite of characteristic dances from 'Mlada' by Rimski-Korsakow; a symphonic prelude by Mr. William Wallace; the Vorspiel to Mr. D'Albert's opera 'Ghismonda'; a suite entitled 'Callirhoë,' by Mlle. Chaminade; a Concertstück for pianoforte and orchestra by the same refined composer; Mr. Frederic Cliffe's violin concerto, to be produced at the forthcoming Norwich Festival; a Symphony in F minor, by Herr Richard Strauss; Mr. F. H. Cowen's 'Four Old English Dances'; a Symphony in C minor, by Mr. Barclay Jones; Dvorák's violoncello concerto; and the first movement of the Fifth Concerto for clavier, flute, violin, and string orchestra, by J. S. Bach. The choral works to be given are 'The Golden Legend' and Berlioz's 'Faust.' There will be the usual complement of vocalists, and among the solo instrumentalists announced are Messrs. Eugene D'Albert, Mark Hambourg, Sarasate,

Belinski, Naché, Julius Klengel, and Leo Stern; and Mesdames Kleeberg, Chaminade, Muriel Elliot, and Fanny Davies. Mr. August Manns, of course, retains his position as conductor, and Mr. Walter Hedgecock will be organist and accompanist. The arrangements for the concerts after Christmas are not yet announced.

Musical Gossip.

THE new so-called musical comedy 'Monte Carlo,' written by Messrs. Sidney Carlton and Harry Greenbank, and produced at the Avenue Theatre on Thursday last week, has but little claim to consideration as literature or drama; but Mr. Howard Talbot's score affords strong indications that the young composer may eventually achieve much success in this and probably higher-class work. His melodies, part-writing for voices, and orchestration, if not wholly fresh, are certainly not open to the charge of vulgarity. Miss Kate Cutler and Mr. Richard Green are, vocally speaking, the most artistically agreeable members of the cast under the management of Messrs. Henry Dana and H. J. Wilde.

MR. BASIL TREE has issued the first edition of his Panel Concert Date List for the coming season. Though no particulars as to programmes can be authoritatively given at present, the dates are furnished of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, and of the Sarasate, Richter, Ballad, London Symphony, Colonne, Lamoureux, Westminster Orchestral, Philharmonic, Royal Choral, and other concerts already fixed.

MALE-VOICE choirs are not very numerous in London, and some of our readers may be interested to learn that a new force is to be inaugurated next month under the direction of Mr. Seemer Betts. The meetings will be held on Friday evenings, at the lecture hall, Falcon Square Chapel, near the General Post Office.

IN connexion with the Philharmonic Society the assertion has been made that the directors have passed a resolution forbidding encores at the concerts in future. This is wise, and may be regarded as a further step upward in the records of this venerable and valuable association.

M. PADEREWSKI, who had been somewhat seriously unwell, has now recovered, and will probably play at one of the Philharmonic Concerts next season, and also give a pianoforte recital in London.

DR. WILLIAM LEMARE has recently been appointed conductor of the Nottingham Sacred Harmonic Society, and according to the prospectus for the forty-first season, Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' will be given in concert-room guise, with the Manchester Halle orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. H. Cowen; and to follow are 'The Messiah,' the first and second parts of 'The Creation,' Prof. Stanford's choral ballad 'The Revenge,' 'Israel in Egypt,' and three orchestral concertos.

THE Middlesbrough Musical Union has published its prospectus for its fifteenth season. According to this, concerts will be given on December 16th, February 24th, and March 31st, and on the first date there will be a jubilee performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' with Mr. Santley in the titular part. Schumann's music to 'Manfred' will form a conspicuous feature in the second programme, and Mr. Charles Fry will be the reciter. The third entertainment will be a chamber concert, in which Miss Fanny Davies, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti will appear.

A NEW opera by Mascagni, based on a Japanese subject, will be produced at La Scala, Milan, in the spring of next year.

MR. CHARLES GRAVELEY, an English pianist from Brighton, has, it is said, won considerable

favour in Vienna, some of the Austrian critics praising him very highly.

A MONUMENT in memory of Franz Liszt is to be erected at Weimar, where the most valuable portion of his work as an artist was accomplished.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—'Boys Together,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr.

RATHER a combination of detached scenes than a well-constructed and well-balanced play is the new Adelphi melodrama. Deficient in sympathy and even in progressive action, and diffuse in incident as in dialogue, it still further disappoints the public by holding out promises which are unredeemed and exhibiting ostentatiously machinery which is not to be employed. Not wholly to be condemned is a piece by which the public is pleased. The first night's audience at the Adelphi was pleased in the authors' despite rather than by their endeavours. To begin with, the title is a misnomer. 'Boys Together' implies an idea of loyalty, trust, and affection. Instead of this we have on the one side credulous gullibility and folly, on the other gratuitous and ultra-diabolical treachery. Such things are of the very life of melodrama, but they are not of the nature of boys. Sending into action as intimates the two men, a more credulous Othello and a more purposelessly vindictive Iago, the authors heighten the intrinsic improbability of the situation by assigning each the least conceivable supporters or allies. The villain finds an associate and a tool in a Swiss peasant, whose only aim is to live a solitary and breezy life among his "leedle coos" on the Rhetian Alps, and to supply gratuitously—everything in the piece is gratuitous—milk and whiskey to mountain climbers, and who yet is making an incomprehensible stay in the Soudan; the hero has a companion—a young English nobleman entrusted to him by his father—who yet leaves him to perish on the mountain side, to which, as to a horse—like Mazeppa or Mr. Forbes Robertson in 'For the Crown'—he is strapped; who never raises a finger in his defence or speaks a word in mitigation of his sentence or in vindication of his fame. Betrayed and deserted by all, Frank Villars, the hero, is, like Bruce the traveller, rescued by a woman, and succeeds, in defiance of probability, in finding his way back to England, where, still through the instrumentality of his arch-enemy, he finds himself regarded as a social leper. A revenge proportionate to the offence has been promised. Remorselessly Major Villars tracks down Hugo Forsyth, who, in addition to his other offences, has seized on the hero's property and married the woman he loves. None the less the pledged revenge is not redeemed. Villars has sworn as deeply as did ever Macbeth when Lady Macbeth chides his irresolution, and declares that she would have plucked her nipple from the boneless gums of her babe and dashed its brains out had she so sworn as he. Yet when his enemy's wife talks prettily "languishing thoughts come into his head," as into that of Lord Lovell; and though the villain dies precipitated from a rock, it is in spite of the

heroic efforts of his foe to save him. Now this is not treating the public fairly. It is very Christian and edifying, but wholly wrong. In the abstract audiences are both pious and moral. Arguments in favour of theatrical entertainments have been founded on the cult of virtue thus established. None the less on questions of passion and poetic justice audiences are unregenerate. They will not be fobbed, and the instinct is sound that makes them resent it. We have besides the long education of the stage. Is Richmond to spare Richard out of regard to Christian teaching, or Macduff to turn the other cheek to Macbeth? Messrs. Chambers and Carr have to supply dramatic incident, not moral sermons. This they have not done. They have given us, accordingly, a series of theatrical situations more or less picturesque and effective. 'Boys Together' is worthy neither of the author of 'Capt. Swift' nor him of 'King Arthur.' It is, of course, different in aim. From every point of view, however, except popular success, it is wanting. Fine performances by Mr. Terriess and Mr. Abingdon and a cast generally satisfactory commended the piece to the first night's public. More than one Adelphi favourite had, however, a part of which he could make nothing.

Dramatic Gossip.

A CURIOUS and unsatisfactory sign of the times is the dearth of young actresses capable of playing serious characters. In this respect the state of the stage seems worse than it has been during recent years. Such a state of affairs is naturally the despair of managers. Promise has once or twice been revealed, but has been unfulfilled. Rarely has there been a time when the opportunities for success in an overcrowded profession have been more brilliant than now they are. The occasion does not, however, produce the woman.

DRURY LANE will reopen on the 19th inst., under Mr. Coleman's management, with 'The Duchess of Coolgarde,' a five-act drama, by Messrs. Easton Leigh and Cyril Clare.

MISS MAY YOHÉ, whose tenancy of the Court is to be renewed, will produce a comedy by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, entitled 'The Belle of Cairo,' with music by Mr. Kinsly Peile.

'FOR THE CROWN' has been played during the week at the Grand Theatre, with Mr. Forbes Robertson in his original character of Constantine Brancimir, Mr. Charles Dalton as Prince Michael, and Mr. Ian Robertson as Stephen. Miss Lily Hanbury is now the Bazilide, and Miss Sarah Brooke, the original Anna, is Militza.

MR. CHARLES HAWTREY will before long appear at the Comedy in a piece of his own composition, uniting thus the function of author, actor, and manager.

THE new Borough Theatre, Stratford, was opened on Monday by Mr. Beerbohm Tree and the late Haymarket company with a performance of the first part of 'King Henry IV.' On Wednesday, at an afternoon representation, Miss Dorothy Baird appeared as Trilby.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. C.—C. L. P.—J. P.—C. A. W.—J. W.—Z. M. R.—M. E.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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